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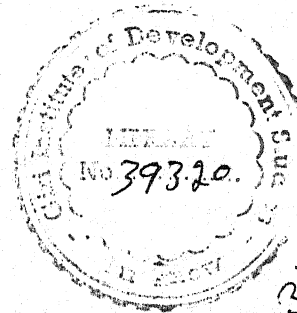
FINAL EVALUATION OF POST- LITERACY PROGRAMME OF ROURKELA CITY

Sponsored by

**ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI
ROURKELA**

Conducted by

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2000

PREFACE

The major objectives of the Evaluation of a Post-Literacy Programme (PLP) are to examine the extent to which NLM subscribed activities were undertaken by a Saksharata Samiti. For this, National Literacy Mission has prepared complete guidelines. The Post-literacy programmes are generally implemented at the district level, hence the evaluations are also district-wise. However, Sundargarh district of Orissa has two TLC and PLP projects. One for Sundargarh district and other exclusively for the Rourkela city areas. Therefore Rourkela Saksharata Samiti (RSS) commissioned the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, U.P. to conduct the evaluation of the Post-Literacy Programme (PLP) implemented by it in the Rourkela urban areas.

We feel obliged to Dr. Arabinda Kumar Padhee, IAS and Mr. Benu Dhar Dash, OAS, the present and previous ADMS' of Rourkela city respectively and Chairmen Rourkela Saksharata Samiti for selecting our Institute to conduct the evaluation. We are extremely grateful to Mr. Dayananda Das, Secretary Rourkela Saksharata Samiti for commissioning us to undertake this evaluation.

We are very grateful to Mr. B.N. Dash, Controller of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti for his keen personal interest in completion of the study and extending all necessary support to us. We feel that Mr. Das and Mr. Dash remained involved with us as our academic colleagues and researchers during the study rather than as a sponsorers. The other staffs of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti namely Ms. Chitra Mohanty, Mr. S.K. Biswas, Ms. Stuti Chatterjee, Mr. P.K. Tripathi, Mr. B.M. Shukla and others

were quite helpful and friendly and thus deserve our thankfulness.

We feel obliged to Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed, Chairman, National Core Group of Evaluation, National Literacy Mission, Government of India for his encouragement and guidance during the study. We are also thankful to our friend Dr. N.K. Srivastava, Co-ordinator and Head, REM Department, SRC, U.P. for his guidance.

We express our profound obligation and gratitude to Prof. G.P. Mishra, Director, Giri Institute of Development Studies for his guidance and encouragement.

The research team of the project at the institute consisting of Mr. Mohammed Kaleem, Mr. Brijesh Tewari, Ms. Huma Rizvi, Mr. Ajay Kumar Singh, Mr. Ashim Siddiqui and Mr. Durga Datt Mishra did their best to complete the difficult task of data collection and computerisation and hence deserve all appreciation. We are thankful to the investigators appointed at Rourkela for their painstaking task of data collection.

In the last but not the least, we are thankful to Mr. Devanand. S for word processing the manuscript efficiently.

Dr. FAHIMUDDIN
Dr. B.K. Bajpai

GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
LUCKNOW, U.P.

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMME (PLP):
ROURKELA URBAN AREA (SPECIAL PROJECT),
DISTRICT SUNDERGARH, ORISSA**

1.	Composite quality of PL Index (Percentage)	73.20
2.	Date of sanction of the Project	31-03-1993
3.	Amount sanctioned (Rs. In lakh)	40.00
4.	Duration of PL Project	Two Years
5.	Date of release of 1st Instalment	07-06-1993
6.	Date of commencement of PL Project	01-07-1992
7.	Target number of learners as per survey	
	(a) TLC qualified (as per NLM norms)	41,031
	(b) Could not achieve NLM norms	30,195
	(c) Drop outs	23,559
	(d) Could not be enrolled under TLC	22,641
	(e) New entrants	5,844
8.	Date on which PL evaluation contract was Signed with RSS	11-02-2000
9.	Date on which evaluation process started	08-03-2000
10.	Date on which the final report was submitted to RSS	25-08-2000
11.	Sample Size	

LEARNERS	TARGET	ACTUAL
FOR PL	1678	1731
FOR MOPPING UP	1852	1878
FOR INDEPTH STUDY	1000	1036

BACKGROUND DATA

POST LITERACY PROGRAMME: ROURKELA URBAN AREA (SPECIAL PROJECT), DISTRICT SUNDERGARH, ORISSA

1. Date of sanction of Project 31-03-1993
2. Total Number of learners as per resurvey
 - (a) TLC qualified as per NLM norms 41,031
 - (b) Could not qualify 30,195
 - (c) Drop-outs during TLC 23,559
 - (d) Left out Learners of TLC 22,641
 - (e) New entrants 5,844
3. Break-up Target Learners (As per resurvey in TLC phase)

Social Groups/ Gender	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
Male	6,978	11,019	—	15,232	33,229
Female	12,734	22,650	—	25,254	60,638
Total	19,712	33,669	—	40,486	93,867

4. Percentage of learners made literate as
Against the target group in TLC (as per
External evaluation) 41.1 Per cent
5. Agency which undertook the
External Evaluation of TLC

Name: **SAMBALPUR UNIVERSITY**

Address: **DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY
JYOTI VIHAR, BURLA
SAMBALPUR, ORISSA**

6. Date on which the External Evaluation Report
Was submitted to RSS March, 1993
7. Name of the agency which prepared the PL-
Primer Rourkela Saksharata Samiti
8. List of additional/supplementary materials
Provided to learners See Page No.53-54

9. Number and component of skill development Programmes made available to the learners

See Page 61-62

10. Teaching-learning process

	PL LEARNERS	MOPPING UP LEARNERS
(a) Starting date	01-07-1992	01-07-1992
(b) Completion date	Continuing	Continuing
(c) Total period of teaching in months	24 months but still continuing	

11. Number of the learners completed PL Primer I

61,421

12. Total Area covered in Rourkela City

Rourkela Urban Area comprising of one Municipality, One NAC and one Industrial township.
Total 196 slums.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 POST LITERACY PROGRAMME

THE POST LITERACY PROGRAMME envisages to sustain and enhance the neo-literacy, to provide literacy a functional and developmental orientation, to assist the economically deprived neo-literates to collectively assert their interests and to sustain the spirit of voluntarism that was generated during the Total Literacy Campaign.

1.2 EVALUATION OF POST LITERACY PROGRAMME

The National Literacy Mission (NLM) has prepared a standardised methodology for the evaluation of Post Literacy Programme (PLP).

According to it, the PLP evaluation may be conducted into two parts in case of a Post Literacy Project sanctioned for two years duration - i.e., Mid-Term Evaluation and Final Evaluation.

The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti implemented the Post Literacy Programme of two-years duration, starting from June 30, 1992 to end of June 30, 1994. The Samiti could not assign the task of Mid-Term Evaluation to any agency because neither the NLM nor the Department of School and Mass Education, Government of Orissa issued any instruction and guidelines for the Mid-Term Evaluation. Therefore, Rourkela Saksharata Samiti commissioned the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow to undertake Only the Final Evaluation of its PL Programme. In fact the Final Evaluation of PL programme of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti should have been conducted during 23rd month of the project i.e., during May, 1994 but lack of instruction from NLM and state government and no budgetary provision for external evaluation in the project itself, the final evaluation could not be undertaken at the stipulated time. Lately in August 1999, the NLM, after the gap of five year, issued instruction for the Final Evaluation of PL Programme. Since then Rourkela Saksharata Samiti initiated action for the final evaluation of its PL Programme. Therefore, the present evaluation is the Final Evaluation of the Post Literacy Programme of the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, conducted by the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow, U.P.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

THE following seventeen (17) objectives have been set by the NLM for the final evaluation of Post Literacy Programme:

1. *To study the extent to which the corrective measures suggested during the mid-term evaluation have been implemented undertaken by the Saksharata Samiti.*
2. *To assess the accuracy of the re-survey carried out at the beginning of the PL Programme.*
3. *To evaluate the impact of the second round of environment building activities.*
4. *To accurately estimate the success of mopping up operation.*
5. *To accurately estimate the number of persons who have completed Primer-II and III.*
6. *To accurately estimate the number of persons who have completed PL primer.*
7. *To accurately estimate the number and percentage of persons made literate during the TLC as well as PLP phase.*
8. *To study the quality of Post Literacy Materials produced, procured and distributed.*
9. *To study how the libraries have been organised and how much access neo-literates have to the reading material by way of access through reading facility, borrowing facility and sale facility.*

10. *To assess how the VTs have been chosen, whether their average age is above 25 years and whether they are invariably non-students.*
11. *To study the quality of the training programme and how effectively, how often and how consistently the VTs have been trained.*
12. *To study the impact of vocational and skill development programmes on individual learners and the community.*
13. *To study the awareness level of neo-literates and the access they have to various development programmes.*
14. *To study the extent to which learners in particular and the community in general have been able to overcome the impediments which stand in their way for achieving socio-economic development.*
15. *To study the impact of activities initiated for the empowerment of women.*
16. *To study the direct and indirect impact of PL programme on individual learners and the community.*
17. *To study the preparedness of Saksharata Samiti for launching of the Continuing Education Programme (CEP).*

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti (RSS) implemented the Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Programme in Rourkela City. The population in Rourkela city is consisted of workers of the Rourkela

Steel plant (RSP), engaged as regular and contract workers and workers engaged in plant related activities besides in service, trade and commerce. Most of these people have been living in number of slums popularly known as 'Bastis'. The RSS launched Post-Literacy Programme in these Bastis by opening 'Chetana Kendras'. (PL Centres). As a result, the RSS maintained and supplied all the campaign statistics Chetana Kendra -wise.

1.4.1 THE SAMPLE

During the Post-Literacy Programme, two type of learners were enrolled for teaching/learning as identified under the mopping up operation. The first category of learners were TLC learners who included (i) those TLC learners that dropped out during the TLC phase, (ii) learners who could not achieve NLM norms during TLC phase, and (iii) new non-literate entrants because of the time taken by TLC phase. The second category of learners were neo-literates who were enrolled as PL learners. As suggested in the Guidelines for Evaluation of Post-Literacy Programme, 5 per cent of the TLC learners of PL phase were to be tested to assess their skill in reading, writing and numeracy. Besides a sample of 2 per cent or 5000 (which ever is minimum) of the PL learners were also to be selected and tested in 3 RS. Among these 2 per cent or 5000 sample neo-literates, a sample of 1000 learners selected randomly were to be interviewed to assess the other important aspects of the PL programme such as skill development, social mobilisation, empowerment of women etc.

As per the data furnished by the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, a total of 28485 non-literate learners were enrolled during the mopping up operation. Among these included 22641 left out learners and 5844 new non-literate entrants. Besides, 8562 TLC drop-out learners were also accounted for. In this way, a total of 37047 non-literate learners were there as TLC learners during the mopping up operation of PL phase. Following the NLM guidelines, 5 per cent of these learners i.e., 1852 learners were to be tested as TLC learners.

During the Post-Literacy phase, 83892 learners were there. Out of these, 61421 learners completed PL Primer. Thus, 2 per cent or 5000 (whichever is minimum) sample learners were to be selected out of 83892 PL learners. Since the RSS maintained the PL data base Chetana Kendra-wise, it became necessary to select first the sample Chetana Kendras and then their TL and PL learners. Following the Systematic Random Sampling Technique, every fourth Chetana Kendra starting from first one was selected randomly out of all the serially arranged Chetana Kendras. From the sample Chetana Kendras, a total of 1878 TL learners and 1731 PL learners were selected randomly from the available learners and interviewed. The Chetana Kendra-wise sample learners thus tested have been shown in Annexure - I. The sample learners constituted 5.07 per cent of total target TL learners and 2.06 per cent of total PL learners. Out of 1731 PL sample learners, 1036 learners were also interviewed to assess the other impact of PL programme.

1.5 DATA COLLECTION AND TEST ADMINISTRATION

The primary as well as secondary data were collected to study all the seventeen objectives as prescribed in the NLM guidelines. The two set of schedules, one for VTs and other for PL learners were solicited. Besides, two type of test papers; one for TLC learners and other for PL learners were designed and used to test the learning skill in reading, writing and numeracy. The test papers were compatible with the model test papers suggested by the NLM and were in conformity with primers used by the RSS. The test papers were written in Oriya language. The test administration was done by the test administrators appointed locally. The Project Directors and two research staff of the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow also participated in data collection.

1.6 DATA PROCESSING

The entire data processing was done on computer using MS-Office-98. The MS-Excel package was used for analysis and MS-Words for word processing.

CHAPTER II

POST LITERACY PROGRAMME IN ROURKELA CITY

2.1 BACKGROUND

THE STATE OF ORISSA has no literacy projects upto 1990. Encouraged by the success of literacy campaigns in Ernakulam and Kottayam districts of Kerala, Shramik Vidya Peeth (SVP) located in Rourkela City initiated a literacy programme in some of the urban areas of Rourkela City. The SVP organised a workshop on 'Can we make Rourkela City Total Literate' on November 29, 1990. However, before one week of the workshop, District Collector (DC) of the Sundergarh district was invited by the NLM to participate in a TLC orientation workshop. This evoked keen interest on the part of DC and ADM. As a result, it was decided in SVP sponsored workshop that two literacy campaigns may be started; one for the Sundargarh district and other

exclusively for the Rourkela City. The decision was based on the rationale that Rourkela City has independent revenue and police administration besides there being the Rourkela Steel Plant Town Services Department (RSPTSD). In this way, Rourkela Saksharata Samiti (RSS) was registered in February 1991 with Additional District Magistrate (ADM) Rourkela as its Chairman and the Director, Shramik Vidyapeeth, Rourkela as its Secretary. The chronology of registration of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti to manage the Literacy project in Rourkela City pointed out to the fact that the entire concept, since beginning, was conceived and put into action by Mr. Dayananda Das, Director, SVP who possessed a definite vision about the project on account of his keen understanding of various social issues. The proposal to launch Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) in Rourkela City areas was submitted to NLM for funding support. The NLM sanctioned the project on March 11, 1991. In this way the Total Literacy Campaign (TLC) was launched in Rourkela City by Rourkela Saksharata Samiti (RSS) on April 1, 1991, the day of 'Utkal Diwas'.

The initial phase of TLC was of one year duration and should have ended on March 31, 1992. However, the extension of six months was sought upto September 30, 1992. This extension was sought because the campaign could not be started simultaneously in whole of the city. After the extension, 196 slums (bastis) were covered under the campaign. In the meantime some of the neo-literates achieved literacy skill and for them the Post-Literacy Programme (PLP) was needed to

be started. Therefore, from July 1, 1992, the Post-Literacy Programme was launched in 40 slums where most of the learners completed TL Phase. The Post-Literacy Programme was of two years duration with actual funding support of Rs.10 lakhs as against the sanctioned grant of Rs.40 lakhs, through the TLC project in which a provision of Rs.10 lakhs was made for the Post-Literacy Programme. As per the two years duration of the PLP, it should have ended in June, 1994. After June, 1994, the RSS sent proposal for (i) mopping up operation, (ii) continuation of PL Phase till Continuing Education Programme (CEP) and (iii) preparatory work of CEP. A special mopping up operation was taken by RSS up during 1995 to 1997. In 1997, operation restoration was initiated. Thus, the RSS sought the extension of PL Programme as the RSS could not cover the target of its PL phase by this time. Moreover, voluntary services of all VTs of TL Phase could not be sustained to cope up with the emerging number of neo-literates in different phases. The 43503 neo-literates could be enrolled against the target of 100,000 by June, 1994. The RSS started the preparatory work of Continuing Education Programme (CEP) from September, 1998. In this way, the RSS continues its Post-Literacy Programme even today.

2.2 SUMMARY OF THE TL CAMPAIGN AND PL PROGRAMME

The brief statistics of Total Literacy Campaign and Post Literacy Programme of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti are being presented in the following Table II.1.

TABLE II.1: TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN AND POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME: ROURKELA URBAN AREA (SPECIAL PROJECT), DISTT: SUNDERGARH, ORISSA

(SUMMARY INFORMATION)

1. Date of Sanction: **TLC: 11 March, 1991** **PLP: 31 March, 1993**
2. Phase Details:

TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN				POST LITERACY PROGRAMME		
PHASE	AREA	FROM	TO	AREA	FROM	TO
I	Total Rourkela City	1 April, 1991	Continuing	40 slums	1 July, 1992	Continuing
II	196 slums	--	With mopping up operation	32 slums	1 July, 1994	Continuing
III	NA	NA	NA	29 slums	1 July 1995	Continuing

3. Amount Approved (Rs. in lakh): **TLC: 83.70** **PLP: 40.00**
4. Amount Released (Rs. in lakh):

TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN		POST LITERACY PROGRAMME	
N L M	55.80	N L M	10.00
STATE GOVT.	13.23	STATE GOVT.	--
TOTAL	69.03	TOTAL	10.00

5. Survey Details (Age group 10 - 60 years)

TLC PHASE	DATE OF COMPLETION	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	SC	ST
I	31 March, 1991	1,00,000	34,900	65,100	21,257	36,430
II	31 May, 1992	93,867	33,229	60,638	19,712	33,669
III						
NUMBER PROPOSED IN PLP		1,00,000	34,900	65,100	21,257	36,430

6. Campaign status as on 31 March, 2000

ENROLMENT IN TLC		ENROLMENT IN PLP
Male	34,648	29,451
Female	65,063	54,441
S C	21,081	17,581
S T	36,722	31,573
TOTAL	99,711	83,892

7. Progress in TLC Phase:

PRIMER	NO. OF LEARNERS COMPLETED				
	Male	Female	SC	ST	Total
Primer - I	33,768	62,505	20,291	36,349	96,273
Primer - II	31,464	58,581	18,953	34,945	90,045
Primer - III	29,843	55,910	17,955	30,036	85,753

8. Progress in Post-Literacy Phase:

NO. OF NEO-LITERATES	MALE	FEMALE	SC	ST	TOTAL
No. completed PL-Primer-1	21,437	39,984	12,515	23,296	61,421
No. attending Centres on an Average	19,353	35,616	11,505	21,064	54,969
No. continued to attend Centres even after completion of PL-Primer-I	14,134	26,249	8,480	15,346	40,383

9. Receipt and Expenditure:

ITEMS	TOTAL LITERACY CAMPAIGN			POST LITERACY PROGRAMME		
	NLM	STATE	TOTAL	NLM	STATE	TOTAL
Total* Receipt	49.13	9.90	59.03	16.67	3.33	20.00
Total Expenditure	43.99	2.27	46.26	21.34**	1.99	23.33
Balance	5.14	7.63	12.77	-4.67	1.34	-3.33

- Rs. 10 lakhs sanctioned under TLC budget was included in the approved budget of PLP, the proportionate amount of Rs.6.67 lakh of Govt. of India and Rs.3.33 lakhs of Govt. of orissa was taken out from TLC allotment and included in PLP allotment.

** Out of TLC interest, Rs.10,00,000 has been diverted to PLP to meet the requirement as balance grant under PLP could not be received from the Govt. of India.

10. Item-wise Approved Budget and Expenditure During the Total Literacy Campaign:

Sl. No.	ITEMS	APPROVED BUDGET	PERCENTAGE	EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE
1.	Environment Building	8,00,000.00	9.56	6,34,737.95	13.72
2.	Primers	37,50,000.00	44.80	23,95,691.00	51.79
3.	Teaching/Learning Materials	6,00,000.00	7.17	2,50,668.55	5.42
4.	Lighting equipment	8,00,000.00	9.56	23,705.85	0.51
5.	Training & Resource Development	7,00,000.00	8.36	4,45,259.00	9.63
6.	Administration and Monitoring	7,20,000.00	8.60	8,75,535.00	18.93
	TOTAL	73,70,000.00	88.05	46,25,597.35	100.00
7.	Post-Literacy Programme	10,00,000.00	11.95		
	GRAND TOTAL	83,70,000.00			
8.	Interest Earned*	27,95,495.00	33.40		

- Out of the Rs.27,95,495.00 earned towards interest a sum of Rs.2,77,327 on Administration and Monitoring and Rs.45,707 on Environment Building was spent till 1995-96 and said amount has been included in expenditure on items No.1 to 6.

11. Item-wise Approved Budget and Expenditure During the Post-Literacy Programme:

SL. NO.	ITEMS	APPROVED BUDGET	PERCENT-AGE	EXPENDITURE	PERCENT-AGE
1.	Teaching Materials	11,20,000.00	19.95	2,67,690.00	11.47
2.	Environment Building	3,00,000.00	5.34	2,39,445.95	10.26
3.	Training	4,14,000.00	7.37	44,924.00	1.92
4.	Administration and Monitoring	7,86,000.00	13.99	11,80,269.25	50.58
5.	Running cost of Chetana Kendras	13,80,000.00	24.58	4,97,411.60*	21.32
6.	Evaluation of PLP	—	—	1,03,511.00	4.44
	TOTAL	40,00,000.00	71.24	23,33,241.80	100.00
	TOTAL INTERST EARNED	6,14,846.00	10.95	—	—
		10,00,000.00	17.81		
	GRAND TOTAL	56,14,846.00	100.00	—	—

- Excess expenditure made in Administration and Monitoring is due to extension of PL phase till June 2000 and met from interest amount.

12. Evaluation of Total Literacy Campaign:

1. Concurrent Evaluation from December, 1991 to February, 1992.

Agency: Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, Udit Nagar, Rourkela.

2. External Evaluation in March, 1993.

Agency: Sambalpur University, Department of Anthropology, Jyoti Vihar, Burla, Sambalpur Orissa.

13. Evaluation of Post Literacy Programme:

1. Final Evaluation started in March, 2000

Agency: Girl Institute of Development Studies, Sector 'O', Aliganj Housing Scheme, Lucknow-226 024, U.P.

2.3 OBJECTIVE OF MOPPING UP OPERATION

The objective of mopping up operation was to assess the number of non-literates who could not be made literate during TLC phase as well as to enumerate the new non-literate entrants because of time lag of the TLC phase. These non-literates were enrolled to impart literacy skills during the post-literacy programme period. The neo-literates were also identified to be enrolled during PL Phase. In order to assess the success of mopping up operation, it is necessary to analyse the outcome of TLC phase.

2.4 OUTCOME OF TLC PHASE

According to the data furnished by the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, 71,226 non-literates (75.88 per cent of the target learners) could be enrolled during the TLC phase against the estimated number of 100,000 non-literate in Rourkela city at the time of start of TLC i.e., before April 1, 1991. Out of those enrolled, 23,559 learners (33.08 per cent) dropped out during the campaign period and 41,031 learners (57.61 per cent) could achieve NLM norms. In this way, 30,195 learners (42.39 per cent) could not achieve NLM norms. The RSS did not have any estimate of fresh non-literate entrants during this phase. Thus, the result of TLC phase though apparently did not show a glamorous breakthrough as shown in TLC external evaluation report but the success appears to have been close to reality and may be interpreted as good success of RSS during its TLC phase because

more than half of its enrolled learners achieved a high level of NLM expected proficiency level. The summary of TLC phase is as shown in Table II.2.

TABLE II.2 SUMMARY OF TLC PHASE

SL NO.	PARTICULARS	NUMBER
1.	Number of Target Non-Literates in Rourkela City	1,00,000
2.	Number of Non-Literates in Rourkela City (As per re-Survey)	93,867
3.	Number of Non-Literates enrolled during TLC	71,226
4.	Number of Non-Literates dropped-out during TLC	23,559
5.	Number of Enrolled Learners who achieved NLM norms	41,031
6.	Number of Learners who could not achieve NLM norms	30,195
7.	Number of new Non-Literate entrants during TLC phase	No Estimation

Source: *Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, Rourkela.*

2.5 MOPPING UP OPERATION

On account of remaining of large number of non-literates after TLC phase, target in mopping up operation became higher than the number of non-literate who were enrolled initially during the TLC phase. The number of non-literates who could not join TLC phase were 22,641, drop-out learners of TLC Campaign phase were 23,559 and those who could not achieve NLM norms during TLC phase but covered in mopping up operation for evaluation in NLM prescribed norms were 6635. Besides, the RSS estimate showed that 5844 new non-literate entrants joined the army of non-literates during the mopping up

TABLE II.3: MOPPING UP OPERATION

SI. No.	PARTICULARS	NUMBER
1.	Number of Non-Literates who could not join TLC	22,641
2.	Number of enrolled Learners who dropped out During the TL Campaign.	23,559
3.	Number of Learners who could not attain the NLM Norms during TLC phase but covered for Evaluation in NLM prescribed norms	6,636
4.	New Non-Literate entrants during mopping up Operation	5,844
	TOTAL	58,680

Source: *Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, Rourkela.*

operation. In this situation, a challenging task for RSS again emerged during mopping up operation to enroll 58680 non-literates for teaching/learning as the Table II.3 showed:

2.6 SUCCESS OF MOPPING UP OPERATION

The success of mopping up operation of the Saksharata Samiti can be assessed by examining (i) the number of non-literates enrolled during mopping up operation as against the number of non-literates identified, (ii) the number of learners completed Primer - III from the learners

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enrolled and the (iii) number of learners who could achieve the NLM competency level. The number of enrolled learners dropped out during the mopping up operation and the number of learners who could not achieve NLM norms also indicated the extent of success of mopping up operation.

The analysis of data furnished by the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti indicated that out of the total 58680 non-literates identified during mopping up operation, only 37,047 (63.13 per cent) could be enrolled for teaching/learning during mopping up operation. If 6,636 learners who could not achieve NLM competency level during TLC phase were also supposed to be enrolled, then the total enrolment during mopping up period became to 43,683 (74.44 per cent). In this way, it became evident that RSS could enroll sizeable proportion of the non-literates identified by it during mopping up operation and substantial gap did not remain between target non-literates and enrolled non-literates during the mopping up operation.

The analysis of data as shown in Table II.4 indicated that RSS demonstrated a noteworthy breakthrough as far as achievements during mopping up operation were concerned. It reflected from the table that 72.05 per cent of target learners completed TL primer-III and 92.33 per cent of enrolled learners achieved NLM norms while the proportions of learners who could not achieve NLM norms and dropped-out during mopping up operation were only 7.67 per cent and

3.21 per cent respectively of the enrolled learners of mopping up period.

The economics of expenditure vis-à-vis learners enrolled during the TLC phase and mopping up operation by the RSS highlighted the fact that RSS was quite economical in making expenditure. The first sanction of TLC dated 11-3-1991 was for 1.5 lakhs learners with a budget of Rs.83.70 lakhs. In this way, per learner sanctioned cost was Rs.55.80. However, during TLC, 99711 learners could be enrolled as against 1.5 lakhs target learners. The per capita cost came to Rs.55.64 lakhs @ Rs.55.80 per learner. The RSS made a total expenditure of Rs.46.26 lakhs during TLC phase as well as mopping up operation period. Hence the per capita cost came to Rs.46.39 per learner which is quite less. This could be done in spite of the long span of seven years from 1992-1999 of mopping up operation and coverage of 58680 learners. Thus, the per learner cost difference between the sanctioned amount and actual expended amount during the TLC phase was by Rs.9.41 per learner which was possible due to resource mobilisation and community support.

The per learner cost during mopping up operation from 1992 to 1999 was Rs.22.57. It was lower than the original per learner cost of the TLC phase and indicated that RSS remained more economical in making expenditure during its post-literacy programme.

**TABLE II.4: ACHIEVEMENTS OF MOPPING UP
OPERATION**

SL. NO	LEARNERS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
1.	Non-literates enrolled during mopping operation	28,485	--
2.	Drop-outs Re-enrolled	8,562	--
3.	Learners who could not attain NLM norms during TLC phase but covered under mopping up operation for evaluation	6,636	--
	TOTAL	43,683	74.44
4.	Learners completed TL Primer-III	42,280	72.05*
5.	Learners dropped-out during mopping up operation	1,403	3.21**
6.	Learners who achieved NLM norms	40,331	92.33**
7.	Learners who could not achieve NLM norms	3,352	7.67**

• Percentage of Target Learners

** Percentage of Enrolled Learners

Source: *Rourkela Saksharata Samiti.*

2.7 LEARNERS COMPLETED PRIMER-II AND III

The RSS records indicated that as on 31 March, 2000, a total of 90,047 (90.31 per cent of target and 90.05 per cent of enrolled learners) completed P-II as against the enrolled learners of 99,711 and target learners of 100,000 during the same period.

The number of learners who completed P-III during the TLC phase were 43,473 against the enrolled learners of 71,226. The learners who completed P-III during PLP phase were 42,280 against 58680 learners. Thus, as on 31 March, 2000, 85753 learners (66.01 per cent) completed P-III out of 1,29,906 learners.

2.8 LEARNERS COMPLETED PL PRIMER

As on 31 March, 2000, a total of 61,421 neo-literates (73.21 per cent) completed PL primer against the enrolled neo-literates of 83,892 during the post-literacy programme.

2.9 ESTIMATED NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LEARNERS MADE LITERATE DURING TLC AND PLP PHASES

The information furnished by the RSS revealed that a total of 43,473 non-literates during the TLC phase and 42,280 non-literates during the PLP phase completed P-III and passed T9 Test. Thus, a total of 85,753 learners completed P-III during the TLC and PLP phases in Rourkela City. Those completed P-III during TLC phase constituted 46.31 per cent of total non-literates of 93,867 identified during resurvey in Rourkela urban areas at the time of start of TLC. The percentage of P-III completed learners of TL phase was calculated to be 61.04 per cent in the total enrolled learners of 71,226 of TL phase.

The percentage of 42,280 non-literates who completed P-III during PL phase was 72.05 per cent of 58,680 target learners of PL phase and 96.79 per cent of the total 43,683 enrolled TL learners in PL phase.

Thus, a total of 85,753 learners could be made literate during TLC and PLP phases in Rourkela City. The proportions of these literate learners in total target and enrolled learners of TLC and PLP phases were 56.21 per cent and 74.63 per cent respectively.

2.10 AN OVERVIEW

An overview of the above analysis indicated that RSS has economised all its expenditure so much so that despite receiving limited grants during PL phase, it continued to run PL Centres even today. The teaching/learning has been a continuous process and is still going on. The learning achievements as per the data of RSS have been remarkable during the PL phase. The gap between target and enrolled learners in mopping up operation is bound to be gradually reduced because teaching/learning process is still going on. Moreover, it appeared that the RSS has been constrained to enroll the larger number of target learners during mopping up period because of the floating workers population and migration, resulted on account of cut in wage earning opportunities after modernisation in Rourkela Steel Plant. Therefore, the yardstick of success of mopping operation is to be based on the outcome of learning achievements. On this parametre, the achievements by the RSS is noteworthy.

CHAPTER III

STATUS OF ACHIEVEMENT IN LITERACY SKILLS: POST LITERACY PROGRAMME IN ROURKELA CITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

DURING THE POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME, two type of learners were enrolled for teaching/learning. One were the non-literates who could not participate in Total Literacy Campaign. The other were the neo-literates who were enrolled for the retention and upgradation of literacy skills acquired by them during the TLC phase. To evaluate the status of teaching/learning of non-literates and neo-literates, two set of test papers were used. The test papers developed for this purpose were based on the NLM guidelines. Both type of test papers consisted of total 100 marks. The weightage to the competency areas in terms of

the marks allotted was reading = 40, writing = 30 and Arithmetic = 30 marks.

3.2 SUCCESS OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE

The NLM guidelines for the evaluation of TLC stipulated that when a learner obtained 70 per cent and above marks in total marks and 50 per cent marks in reading, writing and numeracy, then he is assumed to have achieved NLM norms of treating him as a literate person.

In this section, total marks obtained by TL learners of PL phase, based on the test result, have been examined. As already mentioned that 1878 TL learners of PL phase were tested at different Chetana Kendras of Rourkela City to assess the success of TL learners. The computation of test result as shown in Table III.1 showed that 76.36 per cent of total tested learners obtained 70 per cent and above marks. Besides, 15.28 per cent of the tested learners were found to be close to achieving the 70 per cent limit. Thus, the test result of TL learners of PL programme of the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti indicated outstanding achievement of the RSS. In Annexure-II, the test result has been shown according to Chetana Kendras. Based on our field observation, we feel that overall performance of the RSS in terms of literacy achievements would come out to be quite good as teaching/learning of TL learners is still going and hence sizeable percentage of unsuccessful learners would achieve a level of literacy skill in the course of time.

TABLE III.1 : DISTRIBUTION OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED (MAXIMUM MARKS = 100)

MARKS	NUMBER OF TESTED TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE	PERCENTAGE
0-49	52	2.77
50-59	105	5.59
60-69	287	15.28
70 & above	1434	76.36
TOTAL	1878	100.00

Source: Based on Test Result.

3.3 SUCCESS OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE IN READING

The NLM has recommended 50 per cent marks of the total marks allotted to each skill as qualifying marks to obtain expected proficiency in each literacy skill of reading, writing and arithmetic. Accordingly, the marks obtained by the TL learners in reading were classified in Table III.2 to assess as how many of them could achieve NLM norm in reading. The result as emerged from the table showed very significant outcome. It became evident that 96.91 per cent of the tested learners achieved NLM expected proficiency in reading. Besides, most of the remaining learners were found to be close to achieving the success. In

TABLE III.2 : DISTRIBUTION OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN READING (MAXIMUM MARKS = 40)

MARKS	NUMBER OF TESTED TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE	PERCENTAGE	
0-4	2	0.11	
5-9	12	0.64	
10-14	9	0.48	
15-19	35	1.86	
20-24	164	8.73	96.91 Per cent
25-29	542	28.86	
30-34	757	40.31	
35 & above	357	19.01	
TOTAL	1878	100.00	

Source: Based on Test Result

the Annexure-III, marks obtained by the tested learners of different sample Chetana Kendras in reading have been presented.

3.4 SUCCESS OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE IN WRITING

The TL learners were classified according to marks obtained by them in writing skill in order to find out that how many of those tested learners obtained NLM proficiency in writing skill. The results have been shown in Table III.3. It is evident from the table that fairly high proportion i.e., 92.97 per cent of the tested learners achieved NLM prescribed competency level in writing skill which is regarded a difficult literacy skill. It became further evident that around 6 per cent of the tested TL learners were found to be close to achieving the prescribed literacy skill in reading. The Centre-wise distribution of sample TL learners of PL phase according to marks obtained in writing skill has been made in Annexure-IV.

3.5 SUCCESS OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE IN ARITHMETIC

In Table III-4 tested TLC learners were classified according to marks obtained in arithmetic on the basis of the test carried by us. The result showed a very good performance of learners in arithmetic which is regarded as most difficult area of literacy skill. The result showed that 94.25 per cent of the total tested learners obtained NLM recommended proficiency in arithmetic skill and 3.30 per cent of them were found to

be close to achieving the cut-off point. The Annexure V shows Centre-wise position in terms of marks obtained by the tested TLC learners in arithmetic.

TABLE III.3 : DISTRIBUTION OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN WRITING (MAXIMUM MARKS = 30)

MARKS	NUMBER OF TESTED TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE	PERCENTAGE	
0 - 4	4	0.21	
5 - 9	22	1.17	
10-14	106	5.65	
15-19	403	21.46	82.97 Per cent
20-24	885	47.12	
25 & above	458	24.39	
TOTAL	1878	100.00	

Source: Based on Test Result.

TABLE III.4 : DISTRIBUTION OF TL LEARNERS IN PL PHASE ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN ARITHMETIC (MAXIMUM MARKS= 30)

MARKS	NUMBER OF TESTED TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE	PERCENTAGE	
0 - 4	18	0.96	
5 - 9	28	1.49	
10-14	62	3.30	
15-19	219	11.66	94.25 Per Cent
20-24	675	35.94	
25 & above	876	46.65	
TOTAL	1878	100.00	

Source: Based on Test Result.

Out of the total tested TL learners, those who obtained 70 per cent marks in total and 50 per cent each in reading, writing and arithmetic, were sorted out to estimate the proportion of tested TL learners who

achieved the NLM prescribed proficiency in literacy. It was found that 74.01 per cent of the total tested TL learners obtained the prescribed NLM norm. The performance of learners was found to be satisfactory at most of the sample Centres except in case of learners of 'C' Block Basti, Sector - 3 and Dhobiline Colony, Sector - 16. The proportion of learners of these two bastis who obtained NLM norm was quite lower as reflected from the enclosed Annexure-VI.

The above analysis, thus, indicated a good success in terms of literacy achievement of non-literates during PL Programme, implemented by the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti in achieving literacy skills as per NLM prescribed levels. These results are in conformity with our field observation. When we visited different chetana kendras run by the RSS and found that most of the TL learners were versed in all three literacy areas.

3.6 AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED

The mean (\bar{x}) value of the total marks obtained in each competency area and aggregate by the TL learners of the Post Literacy Programme was calculated as shown in Table III.5. The table showed that the average marks obtained by the TL learners were more than 50 per cent in each area which is the NLM recommended cut off point of achieving Literacy. In this way, the success of RSS in terms of literacy achievement is noteworthy. However, attention is needed to be given to improve the writing skill of the learners.

TABLE III.5: AVERAGE MARKS (\bar{X}) OBTAINED BY THE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE IN 3 RS

COMPETENCY AREA	MAXIMUM MARKS	AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED
Reading	40	30.56
Writing	30	21.86
Arithmetic	30	23.50
TOTAL	100	82.54

Source: Based on Test Result

3.7 LITERACY SKILLS OF NEO-LITERATES

To evaluate the retention and upgradation of literacy skills of neo-literates acquired during TLC phase, written tests were organised. The evaluation guidelines for post-literacy phase prepared by the NLM did not mention any cut-off point of marks to be obtained by the neo-literates to be treated as successful or otherwise. According to Dave Committee recommendations, the expected proficiency in different skills of reading, writing and numeracy could be covered in Post-Literacy work. Hence, NLM criteria of achieving proficiency in these skills, i.e., 70 per cent marks in total and 50 per cent in each skill has been followed here. Accordingly such neo-literates were sorted out as shown in Annexure-VII to find out that what percentage of tested neo-

literates could obtain the success as per the NLM norm. It became evident that 56.67 per cent of them achieved the NLM prescribed limit. Thus the retention and upgradation of NLM prescribed literacy level by around 57 per cent of the neo-literates of RSS is being regarded here as satisfactory achievement by us taking into account the recommendation of Ghosh Committee of the NLM which has prescribed that the success of a Saksharata Samiti can be regarded as satisfactory if more than fifty per cent of its learners' achieve the NLM norms.

TABLE III.6: DISTRIBUTION OF NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED (MAXIMUM MARKS = 100)

MARKS	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES TESTED	PERCENTAGE
0 - 49	116	6.70
50-59	200	11.55
60-69	346	19.99
70 & above	1069	61.76
TOTAL	1731	100.00

Source: Based on Test Result.

However, the performance of neo-literates was found to be uneven across different Chetana Kendras. The neo-literates of the Gopabandhu Palli, Bajrangbali field Basti, Sector - 20, C Block Basti, Sector-13, Girija Tola, Shakti Nagar, Timber Colony back of Konark Talkies, Jamtoli Basti, Gangadhar Palli-D, (Near Police Hospital), Tanki Tola , E Block, Sector 15 and of Adivasi Para and Madhusudan Palli showed poor result in retention and upgradation of literacy skill. In the enclosed Annexure-VII, the number and percentage of neo-literates who obtained NLM norms according to their bastis have been shown.

It was also examined as shown in Table III.6 and Annexure-VIII that how many of the tested neo-literates obtained 70 per cent marks in total marks. It became evident that 61.76 per cent had qualified according to the NLM criteria. Besides, 19.99 per cent were found to be close to achieving the 70 per cent limit.

3.8 LITERACY SKILL OF NEO-LITERATES IN READING

The marks obtained by the neo-literates as shown in Table III.7 and Annexure - IX indicated that 97.86 per cent of the tested neo-literates had achieved the NLM prescribed proficiency in retention and upgradation of reading skill. The success rate is very outstanding as most of the tested learners were found to be close to achieving the cut off limit of obtaining 50 per cent marks.

TABLE III.7 : DISTRIBUTION OF NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN READING (MAXIMUM MARKS = 40)

MARKS	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES TESTED	PERCENTAGE	
0 - 4	4	0.23	
5 - 9	--	--	
10-14	6	0.35	
15-19	27	1.56	
20-24	128	7.39	97.86 Per cent
25-29	372	21.49	
30-34	808	46.68	
35 & above	386	22.30	
TOTAL	1731	100.00	

Source: Based on Test Result.

3.9 LITERACY SKILL OF NEO-LITERATES IN WRITING

The status of retention and upgradation of literacy skill of Neo-literates in writing as shown in Table III.8 and Annexure-X indicated that 72.10

per cent of total tested learners attained NLM prescribed level. Besides, 16.75 per cent were close to achieving the norm. It indicated that proficiency of neo-literates was comparatively lower in writing skill. The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, therefore, is to take note of it to put up some extra efforts to improve the writing skill of the neo-literates.

TABLE III.8 : DISTRIBUTION OF NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN WRITING (MAXIMUM MARKS = 30)

MARKS	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES TESTED	PERCENTAGE	
0-4	46	2.66	
5-9	147	8.49	
10-14	290	16.75	
15-19	699	40.38	72.10 Per cent
20-24	454	26.23	
25 & above	95	5.49	
TOTAL	1731	100.00	

Source: Based on Test Result.

3.10 LITERACY SKILL OF NEO-LITERATES IN ARITHMETIC

The level of retention and upgradation of literacy skill in arithmetic was found to be satisfactory as 89.72 per cent of the tested learners attained NLM prescribed proficiency level. Moreover, 6.41 per cent of neo-literates were found to be close to achieving the level if some extra efforts would have been put in by the RSS. In following Table III.9, and enclosed Ananexure-XI distribution of tested neo-literates was made according to marks obtained by them in arithmetic.

TABLE III.9 : DISTRIBUTION OF NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN ARITHMETIC (MAXIMUM MARKS = 30)

MARKS	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES TESTED	PERCENTAGE	
0-4	32	1.85	
5-9	35	2.02	
10-14	111	6.41	
15-19	305	17.62	89.72 Per cent
20-24	547	31.60	
25 & above	701	40.50	
TOTAL	1731	100.00	

Source: Based on Test Result.

Thus, the learners achievement of literacy skills during PL phase was found to be satisfactory. However, RSS needed to put some more efforts to improve the retention and upgradation of writing skill of PL learners. Besides, greater attention is needed to be given to those bastis where the outcome could not be obtained satisfactory.

3.11 AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED

The average marks achieved by the neo-literates were found to be more than 50 per cent in each skill and aggregate. However, for the neo-literates, writing remained the weak area as compared to reading and arithmetic which became evident from Table III.10.

TABLE III.10: AVERAGE MARKS (\bar{X}) OBTAINED BY THE NEO-LITERATES IN 3 RS

COMPETENCY AREA	MAXIMUM MARKS	AVERAGE MARKS OBTAINED
Reading	40	31.43
Writing	30	17.12
Arithmetic	30	22.33
TOTAL	100.00	76.86

Source: Based on Test Result.

TABLE III.11 : CALCULATION OF SUCCESS RATE IN POST LITERACY PROGRAMME OF ROURKELA CITY: AS PER NLM GUIDELINES (LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT VIS-A-VIS TARGET)

Sl. No.	ITEMS	NUMBER/PERCENTAGE
1.	Target learners	85,753
2.	Number of enrolled learners	83,892
3.	Sample Size:	
	(a) as percentage of enrolled learners in Rourkela City	2.00
	(b) In absolute number	1678
4.	Actual Sample Size:	
	(a) In absolute number	1731
	(b) As percentage of enrolled learners in Rourkela City	2.06
5.	Total number of learners who appeared in the Test	1731
6.	Number of Proxy learners	NIL
7.	Number of Genuine learners	1731
8.	Number of learners absent from the Test	NIL
9.	Number of genuine learners in the sample achieving NLM norms i.e., those securing 70 per cent or more in aggregate and at least 50 per cent each of the 3 RS.	981
10.	Percentage of genuine learners achieving NLM norms (Item 9/Item 7 x 100)	56.67
11.	Total number of current learners in the sample achieving NLM norms	981
12.	Percentage of current learners in the sample achieving NLM norms	
	Item 11 x 100	56.67
13.	Item 4(a) Number of current learners in the Rourkela City estimated to have achieved NLM norms (Percentage under Item 12 to the Item No.2	47,542
14.	Percentage of learners achieving NLM norms as against the target in Rourkela City (No. of current learners in Rourkela City achieving NLM norms x 100	55.44
	Number of Target Learners in Rourkela City	

3.12 SUCCESS RATE IN POST LITERACY PROGRAMME OF ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI: THE NLM CRITERIA

The NLM has recommended a methodology in the guidelines of the Evaluation of Post-Literacy Programme for calculating the success rate in Post-Literacy Programme. According to it, the learning achievement is to be calculated not only on the basis of sample-tested neo-literates but the calculation is also to be made taking into account target neo-literates as has been done in Table III.11.

The tables showed that on the sample basis, learning achievement came to 56.67 per cent while taking into consideration the number of target neo-literates, it dropped down to 55.44 per cent, leaving a gap of 1.23 per cent. Our view is that the rate of success vis-à-vis target neo-literates of PL Programme of the RSS may not be very high but (i) in view of the test carried by us strictly, (ii) testing of genuine learners only by prohibiting fake learners to appear in the test, (iii) NLM high expected level of literacy proficiency and (iv) the floating population characteristics of the neo-literates, the literacy achievement of neo-literates of RSS appeared to be quite satisfactory. The result did not indicate unrealistic and lofty achievement but are in absolute conformity with ground realities.

CHAPTER IV

ADEQUACY AND EFFICIENCY OF DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY THE ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI DURING THE POST LITERACY PROGRAMME

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Literacy campaigns are the people's movement to root out the evil of illiteracy. Volunteerism is the basis of these campaigns. However, Saksharata Samities (SS) are formed to manage and steer the campaigns to achieve the desired success. For this, Saksharata Samities undertake certain activities as prescribed by the National Literacy Mission. The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti (RSS) also carried out these activities during its post literacy programme. In this chapter, an evaluation has been made that how far different activities of RSS during its PL phase were adequate and how efficiently such activities were carried through.

4.2 ENVIRONMENT BUILDING ACTIVITIES'

The Environment Building (EB) activities are undertaken by Saksharata Samities in order to ensure the participation of target group, to generate a demand for literacy and to build people's verdict in favour of literacy. The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti carried out the following EB activities as shown in Table IV.1 since beginning of its Post-Literacy Programme till March, 2000.

The above table showed that Rourkela Saksharata Samiti spent a total of Rs.2,66,460.00 which was 88.82 per cent of the approved budget of all EB activities during the PL programme. The major EB activities of RSS were the (i) publication and distribution of Rourkela Saksharata Samachar Patra, (ii) Street Plays, (iii) Seminar/Workshops, (iv) Wall writings and (v) Video shows. The total expenditure on these major EB activities accounted for around 61 per cent of total EB expenditure.

It was cross checked in the field from neo-literates and volunteers about their awareness of EB activities of the RSS. The response of learners about the EB activities of RSS as reported by them during the interview where as shown in Table IV.2.

TABLE IV.1 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING ACTIVITIES OF ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI DURING POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME (1992-93 TO MARCH 2000)

Year	Type of EB	Number of time Programme held	Amount Spent (Rs.)	Percentage
1992-93	(i) Video Shows	5	375.80	0.31
	(ii) Publication and Distribution of Rourkela Saksharata Samachar	13,000 (13 Issues)	31,930.90	26.49
	(iii) Street Plays	102	33,607.00	27.88
	(iv) Launching of PL Programme	1	8,390.00	6.96
	(v) Celebration of Independence Day	1	1,241.00	1.03
	(vi) Celebration of International Literacy day - 92 by Organising Meeting and competition among Neo-literates	1	6,113.00	5.08
	(vii) Resurvey-Identification of neo-literates, new non-literates and dropouts	16 Camps	20,003.00	16.60
	(viii) Wall writings	312	18,864.00	15.65
TOTAL			1,20,524.70	100.00
1993-94	(i) Video Shows	6	259.35	0.65
	(ii) Rourkela Saksharata Samachar	3,000	8,566.00	21.63
	(iii) Seminars and Workshops including Writer's Workshop	8	30,775.60	77.72
TOTAL			39,600.95	100.00
1994-95	(i) Video shows	24	1088.00	100.00
TOTAL			1088.00	100.00

Year	Type of EB	Number of time Progra- mme held	Amount Spent (Rs.)	Percenta ge
1995-96	(i) Seminars/Workshops	4	3,124.00	38.86
	(ii) Celebration of International Literacy Day 1995, Shishu Mela And world AIDS Day	3	4,916.00	61.14
	TOTAL		8,040.00	100.00
1996-97	(i) Street Plays	26	26,667.00	59.83
	(ii) Celebration of Independence Day and Republic Day	2	17,903.50	40.17
	TOTAL		44,570.50	100.00
1997-98	(i) Video Shows	56	3,380.00	7.01
	(ii) Seminar/Workshop	1	3,044.50	6.31
	(iii) Celebration of Independence Day-97 and International Literacy Day - 97, Shishu Mela, Republic Day 1998	4	41,809.00	86.68
	TOTAL		48,233.50	100.00
1998-99	(i) Celebration of Independence Day 1998, International Literacy Day 1998 and Orissa Day	3	2,690.00	100.00
	TOTAL		2,690.00	100.00
1999-2000	(i) Celebration of Independence Day 1999, International Literacy Day 1999 and Republic Day 2000	3	1,711.50	100.00
	TOTAL		1,711.50	100.00
GRAND TOTAL			2,66,459.15	88.82*
TOTAL AMOUNT APPROVED FOR ENVIRONMENT BUILDING			3,00,000.00	

* Percentage of amount approved.

Source: Rourkela Saksharata Samiti.

**TABLE IV.2 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING ACTIVITIES OF THE ROURKELA
SAKSHARATA SAMITI DURING PL PHASE: NEO-LITERATES
RESPONSE**

(N = 1036)

SL. NO.	EB ACTIVITIES	NO. OF NEO- LITERATES REPORTING AWARENESS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Street Plays	614	59.27
2.	Basti Meetings	478	46.14
3.	Rallies	385	37.16
4.	Wall writings/Posters	306	29.54
5.	Human Chain	223	21.53
6.	Seminars/Meetings	143	13.80
7.	Camps/Melas	93	8.95
8.	Video Shows	82	8.01

Source: Based on Field data.

As evident from the above table that street plays, basti meetings, rallies, wall writings/posters and Human chain were the major EB activities of RSS about which sizeable number of sample PL learners reported their awareness.

The VTs response in this regard also indicated that most of them were aware of EB activities of the RSS as evident in Table IV.3.

**TABLE IV.3 : ENVIRONMENT BUILDING ACTIVITIES OF THE ROURKELA
SAKSHARATA SAMITI DURING PL PHASE: VTs RESPONSE**
(N = 45)

SL. NO.	EB ACTIVITIES	NO. OF NEO- LITERATES REPORTING AWARENESS	PERCENTAGE
1.	Street Plays	45	100.00
2.	Rallies	38	84.44
3.	Wall Writing/Posters	35	77.77
4.	Basti Meetings	34	75.56
5.	Seminar/Meetings	29	64.44
6.	Video Shows	22	48.89
7.	Human Chain	20	44.44
8.	Melas	12	26.67

Source: Based on Field data.

4.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES SUGGESTED DURING MID-TERM EVALUATION OF PLP

The Secretary, Rourkela Saksharata Samiti reported to us that mid-term evaluation of its Post-Literacy Programme was not undertaken because RSS did not receive any guidelines either from the NLM or from the Director, Mass Education, Government of Orissa for the same. The RSS itself initiated, as he reported, several corrective measures from time to time. The major measures were the daily visit of RSS functionaries to the bastis, emphasis on vocational training and income generating activities and taking necessary steps in the direction of women empowerment by making them aware of various social issues like drinking, dowry, need and importance of girls education and legal rights.

4.4 ACCURACY OF RESURVEY AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PLP

The major population of Rourkela City is of the workers employed in the Rourkela Steel Plant and plant related activities. These workers are the migrants from different parts of the country. In this way, population of Rourkela represents a 'Cosmopolitan Culture' with rampant in and out migration. Identification, enrolment and continuous teaching/learning becomes difficult task because of the floating population characteristics. However, resurvey was to be carried out at the beginning of PL Programme. The computerised survey records of the RSS indicated that extensive resurvey was carried through in all the 102 identified basties. The crosschecking of these re-survey records in the field on the basis of 2 per cent random sample by our research team revealed high degree of accuracy. Such a high degree of accuracy could be possible on account of well net, selfless and deeply motivated team of volunteers, which we feel, is difficult to comprehend unless any one meets these volunteers.

4.5 VOLUNTEERS (VTs)

The Chetana Kendras were the base of all major activities of PL Programme. The RSS after the survey of non-literates and neo-literates in a basti, held meeting to motivate them to form a Basti Chetana Samiti. The Basti Chetana Samitis elected one Co-ordinator, one Sevak and one Sevika. These three were asked to maintain liason

with RSS office and asked to apply to RSS to get sanctioned of a Chetana Kendra. In the subsequent meetings of Chetana Kendra, VTs were selected. Their interest in literacy, involvement during TLC phase, role in social and economic development of the basti and acceptability by the Community were the major factors taken into account by the Basti Chetana Samiti while selecting VTs. Fresh neo-literates were discouraged while female VTs were given preference. Educational qualification was also taken into account. In this way, entire process of VTs selection remained in the perview of the Basti Chetana Samitis.

The records of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti showed that 306 Coordinators, Sevaks and Sevikas remained involved in total 102 Chetana Kendras of PL Programme. Besides large number of VTs were associated for teaching/learning and important activities of PL Programme. As mentioned earlier that 45 VTs were selected randomly as sample to solicit various informations from them about the PL Programme and themselves.

4.5.1 AGE OF VTs

The sample VTs were enquired of their actual age. The age thus reported by them was classified in different age-groups as shown in Table IV.4. It became evident that the VTs associated with the PL Programme of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti were of younger age as their average age was found to be of 29 years.

TABLE IV.4 : AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE VTs**(N = 45)**

SL. NO.	AGE-GROUPS (YEARS)	NUMBER OF SAMPLE VTs	PERCENTAGE
1.	15-19	3	6.67
2.	20-24	5	11.11
3.	25-29	16	35.56
4.	30-34	10	22.22
5.	35-39	6	13.33
6.	40 & above	5	11.11
7.	TOTAL	45	100.00
	Average Age (\bar{x}) of VTs		29 Years

Source: Based on Field data.

4.5.2 QUALIFICATION OF VTs

It was reported by the sample VTs that around one fourth of them had junior high school qualification. Further, around one-third were high school pass and one-third had intermediate qualification. It became evident that roughly sixteen per cent had graduation and above qualification. In Table IV.5, classification of sample VTs was made according to their qualification.

TABLE IV.5 : DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE VTs ACCORDING TO THEIR QUALIFICATION**(N = 45)**

SL. NO.	QUALIFICATION	NUMBER OF SAMPLE VTs	PERCENTAGE
1.	Junior High School	11	24.44
2.	High School	14	31.11
3.	Intermediate	13	28.89
4.	Graduate and above	7	15.56
7.	TOTAL	45	100.00

Source: Based on Field data.

4.5.3 PROFESSION OF VTs

The sample VTs reported that they were involved in varying profession as shown in Table IV.6. The maximums 37.78 per cent samples VTs were the non-formal education teachers and 35.56 per cent of them were the housewives. The Aanganbadi workers and students were only 4.44 per cent each. In this way, most of the VTs involved by the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti in its Post-Literacy Programme were invariably the non-students.

TABLE IV.6 : PROFESSION OF SAMPLE VTs

(N = 45)

SL. NO.	PROFESSION	NUMBER OF SAMPLE VTs	PERCENTAGE
1.	Non-Formal Education Teachers	17	37.78
2.	Housewives	16	35.56
3.	RSP Workers	4	8.89
4.	Services	3	6.67
5.	Aanganbadi Workers	2	4.44
6.	Students	2	4.44
7.	Teachers	1	2.22
	TOTAL	45	100.00

Source: Based on Field data.

4.6 TRAINING

The records of RSS indicated that all the VTs associated with the Post-Literacy Programme were provided a basic training of three days. Thereafter, two times two-days orientation training in a year was provided to most of the VTs. The each VT was also imparted two-three times training to manage the libraries. Besides, VTs participated in several workshops/seminars organised by the RSS on the relevant subjects like AIDS, Environment, Legal Rights, Women Empowerment etc. during the Post Literacy Programme. All the trainings were organised by the RSS and resource persons invited from concerned departments like SRC, BGBS and DME actively participated. The trainings were provided centrally but at different locations.

The sample VTs were enquired about the training they received. It was reported by all of them that they were trained by the RSS. It was tried to know from them that how often they received training. The replies given by them were classified in Table IV.7.

TABLE IV.7: VTs RESPONSE ABOUT THE NUMBER OF TIMES TRAINING WAS GIVEN TO THEM.

(N = 45)

SL. NO.	NO. OF TIMES TRAINING GIVEN	NUMBER OF SAMPLE VTs
1.	1 - 3	1 (2.22)
2.	4 - 6	4 (8.89)
3.	7 - 9	7 (15.56)
4.	10 +	33 (73.33)
TOTAL		45 (100.00)

N.B: Figures in brackets indicate percentage.

Source: Based on field data.

It became evident from the above table that around two-third VTs received training more than ten times. It indicated that most of VTs during post-literacy programme received training quite often. It was also reported by most of them (84.44 per cent) that they were satisfied by the training.

4.7 POST LITERACY MATERIALS

The Controller, Rourkela Saksharata Samiti reported that the following materials were provided to the Chetana Kendras during the post-literacy programme:

1. GI Box with lock and key.
2. Sign Board showing the name of Chetana Kendra.
3. Map of the Orissa State.

4. Registers: Enrolment, Stock, Meetings, Library Books and Library Stock.
5. Library Books: 300-400 titles of Oriya script and 150 - 200 books in Hindi Language.
6. Wooden Scale, Carbon packet, Chalk, White paper, Black board (roller) and Duster.
7. Dot Pens (Blue and Red).
8. File Cover.
9. PL Primer - Nav Tarang, one book on Rourkela and other on health and hygiene. The books entitled Police Abon Apan (Police and You), Dowry Rules and our Duty, Hindu Marriage Law and We and our Laws in the form of ten booklets.
10. Slate, pencil, exercise book and rubber.
11. Saksharata Samachar - A monthly newspaper of the RSS.
12. Enrolment Form

It was also reported to us that the PL Primer Nav Tarang and MO Rourkela supplementary books were produced by the RSS itself. The other materials were procured from varying sources. The materials, as we observed, were good in quality, language, style and content.

It was also examined by us that to what extent some of the above materials given to the Cehtana Kendras by the RSS reached to the neo-literates for use. As reported by them which has been shown in Table IV.8, it became evident that despite the distribution of materials by RSS to the

Chentana Kendras, some of neo-literates did not receive the same. Even PL Primer could not be available to around ten per cent of the neo-literates. However, most of the neo-literates (93.22 per cent) were found to be satisfied with the quality of materials provided to them.

TABLE IV.8: MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE NEO-LITERATES DURING POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME

(N = 1036)

Sl. No.	MATERIALS	Number of Neo-Literates Received	Percentage
1.	PL Primers	928	89.84
2.	Books	688	66.60
3.	Note books	536	51.89
4.	Pens/Pencils	516	49.95
5.	Slate	241	23.33

Source: Based on field data.

4.8 LIBRARIES

The NLM has assigned a very crucial role to the successful functioning of libraries during the post-literacy programme. It appeared that Rourkela Saksharata Samiti had provided enough attention to the proper functioning of libraries during its PL phase. As reported, every 102 Chetana Kendras had library during the PL Programme. In fact, it was reported by the RSS functionaries that PL Programme was started

by providing library books to neo-literates instead of PL Primers as the PL Primer could not be ready at the time of launch of PL Programme.

The Co-ordinators, Sevaks and Sevikas were made the Incharge of Libraries. They maintained liason with the RSS and procured books therefrom. They also maintained stock and issued books. The RSS did not provide all the books at a time but in phases according to the demand from Chetana Kendras. Magazines and daily news papers were not generally provided. However, some Chetana Kendras purchased monthly magazines and daily newspapers costing minimum amount of Rs.5/- to Rs.6/- and sought reimbursement from the RSS.

4.8.1 BORROWING OF BOOKS

The RSS provided around 350 titles to libraries procured from SRC, Literacy House, Jamia Milia, NBT and from various Oriya publications besides producing 3 books by itself. The neo-literates borrowed these books depending upon their reading habit and speed of reading. It was noticed from the records of libraries that neo-literates generally procured books from libraries on weekly basis. Some of them also got issued within a gap of 2-3 days. It was also taken note of that some of VTs visited to learners residence for issue and return of the books. The functioning of libraries was generally found to be satisfactory with few exceptions where the issue registers were found to be not properly maintained.

The total 1036 sample neo-literates were enquired by our research team about their accessibility to the libraries during PL Programme. It was reported by 97.88 per cent of them that they had access to libraries for procuring the books.

It was also enquired from the neo-literates that how often they obtained books from their respective libraries. The replies given by them were tabulated in Table IV.9.

TABLE IV.9: DURATION OF OBTAINING BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARIES: NEO-LITERATES RESPONSE

(N = 1036)

Sl. No.	DURATION	No. of Neo-literates	Percentage
1.	Less than one week	52	5.02
2.	One week	720	69.50
3.	Two weeks	115	11.10
4.	Three weeks	43	4.15
5.	One Month	106	10.23
	ALL	1036	100.00

Source: Based on field data.

It became evident from the above table that maximum 70 per cent of the sample neo-literates obtained books from libraries after a duration of one week. The analysis further indicated that on an average each neo-literate used library after a gap of around 9 days.

Thus, the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, as evident from the above analysis, carried through all the NLM prescribed activities adequately and efficiently during its post-literacy programme. Though some shortcomings were also noticed but such pitfalls were to happen keeping in view the typical population characteristics and few constraints on the part of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti.

CHAPTER V

IMPACT OF POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME ON LEARNERS AND COMMUNITY

Some of the objectives as mentioned in the guidelines for the evaluation of post-literacy programme were incorporated in the interview schedule designed to evaluate the impact of PL Programme on the lives of neo-literates in particular and community in general. According to the NLM guidelines, this is the most important part of the evaluation. In this Chapter, the following aspects have been analysed to assess the impact of PLP programme implemented by the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti.

- (i) To examine the impact of vocational and skill development programmes on the learners and community.**
- (ii) To study the awareness level of neo-literates, their access to and benefits from various development programmes.**

- (iii) How far the learners in general and community in particular have been able to overcome the impediments that stand in their way of socio-economic development.
- (iv) Impact of various activities launched during PLP for empowerment of women.
- (v) To study the other direct and indirect impacts of TLC and PLP on learners and community.

5.1 VOCATIONAL AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

It was observed earlier that the Shramik Vidya Peeth (SVP), Rourkela played a pivotal role not only in the initiation of literacy project in Rourkela city but also extended crucial support to Rourkela Saksharata Samiti in undertaking various activities during the TLC as well as PLP phases. It became evident from the data supplied by the RSS regarding the vocational and skill development trainings imparted to neo-literates during its PL programme that SVP played a crucial role in this regard. Since the beginning of the post-literacy programme in Rourkela City, SVP imparted several vocational programmes for the learners of bastis where PLP was going on. The SVP, at the instance of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti, organised the following training programmes during the post-literacy programme.

**TABLE V.1: VOCATIONAL & SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING
IMPARTED DURING PLP PHASE IN ROURKELA CITY**

YEAR	TYPE OF TRAINING	NO. OF TIMES
1992-93	1. Fruits and Vegetables Preservation	5
	2. Rakhi making	2
	3. Tailoring	3
	4. Cake & Biscuit Making	4
	5. Greeting Cards Making	3
	6. Mobile Library Service	1
1993-94	1. Tailoring	2
	2. Rakhi Making	2
	3. Fabric Painting	1
	4. Cake & Biscuit Making	3
	5. Tailoring cum Hand Embroidary	1
	6. Fruit Preservation	2
	7. Embroidary Service	1
	8. Mobile Library Service	1
1994-95	1. Mehendi Application	3
	2. Fruits & Vegetables Preservation	4
	3. Tailoring	2
	4. Rakhi Making	1
	5. Fabric Painting	1
	6. Cake and Biscuit Making	3
	7. Greeting Cards Making	2
	8. Mobile Library Service	1
1995-96	1. Fruits & Vegetables Preservation	3
	2. Rakhi Making	4
	3. Mehendi Application	1
	4. Greeting Cards Making	1
	5. Hand Embroidary	1
	6. Tailoring	1
	7. Mobile Library Service	2
1996-97	1. Fruits & Vegetables Preservation	1
	2. Rakhi Making	4
	3. Tailoring	2
	4. Mushroom Cultivation	4
	5. Hand Embroidary	2
	6. Greeting Cards Making	1
	7. Hand Wool Knitting	1
	8. Mobile Library Service	1
1997-98	1. Tailoring	2
	2. Rakhi Making	1
	3. Door Mat Making	2
	4. Squash & Pickle Making	1

	5. Squash and Sauce Making	1
	6. Cake and Biscuit Making	1
	7. Mobile Library Service	1
1998-99	1. Bakery Products	6
	2. Fruits & Vegetables Preservation	3
	3. Mushroom Cultivation	1
	4. Rakhi Making	2
	5. Tailoring	4
	6. Hand Embroidery	4
	7. Sauce and Pickle Making	1
	8. Greeting Cards Making	2
	9. Safe Motherhood	2
	10. Health and Nutrition	2
	11. Door Mat Making	1
	12. Sauce & Squash Making	1
	13. Mobile Library Service	1
	14. Hygiene and Sanitation	1

In view of the above large number of vocational and skill development programmes undertaken by the RSS during its PL Programme, it was tried to verify by us that to what extent the neo-literates have participated in these training programmes. The reply given by the sample neo-literates revealed promising outcome as evident from Table V.2

TABLE V.2 : NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES RECEIVED VOCATIONAL TRAININGS

(N = 1036)

Sl.No.	Person	Yes	No	Total
1.	Male	155 (84.70)	28 (15.30)	183 (100.00)
		(15.72)	(56.00)	(17.66)
2.	Female	831 (97.42)	22 (2.58)	853 (100.00)
		(84.28)	(44.00)	(82.34)
3.	Total	986 (95.17)	50 (4.83)	1036(100.00)
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

N.B. Figures in brackets are the percentages.

Source: Based on field data.

As evident from the above table that around 95 per cent of the total sample neo-literates reported to have received the various vocational trainings. The beneficiaries were largely the women, because around 84 per cent of women neo-literates reported to have received these trainings as against 16 per cent of males who underwent vocational development programmes.

It was further reported by the neo-literates that tailoring and embroidery, rakhi making, fruits and vegetables preservation, pickle, greeting cards making, bakery products and mushroom cultivation were the major training areas in which substantial number of neo-literates participated.

It was also assessed by us whether these skill development programmes contributed towards economic advancement and whether additional economic opportunities were created particularly for women to achieve economic independence by way of organized group activities. We visited many bastis where PL Programme was implemented and skills development

trainings were given. It became evident that large number of neo-literates particularly the women of these bastis received skill development trainings. They reported to us that they formed groups of 10-15 neo-literates to produce the items in which they have got the training. The tailoring and embroidery, making of bakery items, making of rakhi and greeting cards, fruits and vegetables preservation and pickle making are the major items being produced by these neo-literates. The excellent quality of rakhi and greeting cards, embroidery items and bakery products produced by the neo-literates groups were shown to us. The involvement of neo-literates in such additional income generating activities was noticed to be the common phenomenon in the bastis we visited, in particular to mention the few like Pump House Colony, Madhusudan Palli, Gangadhar Palli A & B, Deepa Tola, Jamtoli, Mundari Basti, Jharia Basti, Sector-21, Ruputola-Panposh etc. Hence, it is beyond doubt that through the PL Programme RSS could create substantial economic opportunities for the neo-literates in Rourkela City by providing vocational training. The neo-literates also got involved in such activities with much enthusiasm and produced excellent items. Several groups of women neo-literates reported to us that they earned around 7000/- last year by making rakhi and greeting cards. Women neo-literates of Shanti Nagar, Sector 14 and 15 reported that they earned around Rs.6000/- by Mehendi application during the marriage season last year, which they learnt from the RSS sponsored training programme. However, these neo-literates have reported to be finding difficult to sustain such activities on account of marketing and financial constraints. In fact, despite producing good quality items, there are few takers of their products. They market their items either in

exhibitions or door to door which has been quite difficult for the poor women to carry on. As a result many of the groups were demotivated to sustain their activity. The RSS was never in position to provide market and finance back up and government or NGO sectors never came forward. Therefore, it is now the belief of many of the neo-literates in Rourkela that if prompt action from any quarter did not come forth, the entire skill development effort of RSS will be reversed with desperation. The victims are likely to be largely the women because they were the main beneficiary of the skill development programme of the RSS.

5.2 AWARENESS, ACCESS AND BENEFITS OF VARIOUS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The socio-economic development programmes are mostly for rural areas while urban areas remain deprived of large number of these programmes. However, some of the development programmes were launched by the government for socio-economic upliftment of the urban population in Rourkela City. One of the important aspects of the post literacy programme of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti was to make neo-literates aware of the development programmes, being implemented in the city so that due to their increased awareness, these neo-literates could get benefits of these programmes. With the assumption that RSS had striven to increase the awareness of neo-literates about various developmental programmes, it was cross-checked from these learners whether their awareness had increased. The replies given by them indicated that around 95 per cent of them were found to be aware of the

development programmes. About 86 per cent, 68 per cent, 66 per cent and 46 per cent of total 1036 sample neo-literates reported their awareness about the various programmes of Municipality ICDS, UBS and PMRY respectively.

As far the access and benefits of these programmes were concerned, discussion with neo-literates revealed that they obtained some of the benefits like drinking water facility , bank loan under PMRY etc. However, access and benefits of learners to these programmes were found to be not much to the extent that benefits derived could make appreciable impact on the socio-economic upliftment of neo-literates.

5.3 OVERCOMING THE IMPEDIMENTS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The migrants which constituted substantial proportion in total population of Rourkela City have been living over the years, in large number of slums on caste/religion lines which came up on the illegally occupied land of RSP, Railway, State Government, private etc. The tribals were large in number. So were the non-Tribals and Muslims. On account of Caste/religion demarcated slums, intra-slums movements of people were restricted. Besides, there were language differences across the slums. These factors were realised to be the serious constraints during the PL Programme. The political dynamic was also found to a inhibiting factor in some slums.

The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti while recognising the caste/religion identity of the people,initiated certain steps during PL programme to overcome the

above impediments. The RSS provided primers in Oriya Language to Orissa origin people irrespective of whether they were tribals or non-tribals. The Hindi primers were given to Hindi speaking learners. In this way, barrier of language among the large tribal population, each have their own language, was tried to be minimised. The RSS also organised several intra-basti trainings, competitions, debates, melas etc., to enhance the interaction of people of different castes/religion. This resulted into greater intra-basti movement and some cultural assimilation. In this way through its PL programme, RSS assumed the role of an agent of social and cultural integration. It is a known fact to everybody in Rourkela City that during 1992 when Nala Road area, a Muslim dominated slum, was engulfed in communal flare-up and city administration including police failed to bring the situation under control. Thereafter, administration took the help of local RSS volunteers and handled the situation and restored complete normalcy.

5.4 EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The participants were largely the females than that of the males during Post-literacy programme implemented by Rourkela Saksharata Samiti in Rourkela city. Therefore, far reaching changes were need to be brought in the life of women during PL phase by way of increasing their awareness and empowerment and not merely taking care of teaching/learning.

The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti started -- 'Basti Mahila Gaguriti Programme'. The focus of programme was to make aware and empower the woman

learners in matters like income and expenditure of family, child care, education and hygiene, drinking water, environment, safe motherhood, ration cards, anti-liquor movement etc. The emphasis was also laid on vocational training to make woman income earners for the family.

It became evident during our field visits that on account of various initiatives of RSS for women empowerment, Self Propelling Groups of woman emerged. The women reported to have formed several self help groups in many bastis which we found during our visit to Pump House Colony, Gangadhar Palli A, B & D, Balughat basti, Madhusudan Palli, Nala aroad and railway line colony etc. It was interesting to listen from different woman groups that how they visited ADM's office in group of 10-155 women to demand for drinking water, ration cards, health facilities and closure of liquor shops in their bastis.

5.5 OTHER IMPACT OF POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME

We have observed remarkable positive impacts of PL programme of RSS on the life of neo-literates in terms of vocational and skill development programmes, awareness, access and benefits of various development programmes, women empowerment etc. There were some other areas in the life of neo-literates in a particular and community in general where far reaching changes were observed.

The information solicited from the sample neo-literates indicated that almost all (99.13 per cent) of them had acquired the knowledge of letter writing and

did write the letters also (91.99 per cent). All of them (99.42 per cent) expressed the view that illiterate should be made literate and substantiated their opinion with the reasons viz., to make illiterate able to read and write, to develop self confidence and increase awareness among illiterates. All of them (99.32 per cent) reported to have expressed their view of providing equal educational opportunities to girls.

The positive and noteworthy changes were evident in respect of other important aspects of life of neo-literates. Majority of them not only supported the idea of keeping the family size small but large number of our sample neo-literates (87.76 per cent) were in view that only one or two children constituted the small family. A good number (762 neo-literates out of 1036) reported to be aware of the various methods of keeping the family small sized. Interestingly, only 56.95 per cent of them revealed the using of various family control methods.

The remarkable impact of PL-programme was noticed when 98.17 per cent of the sample neo-literates reported that their children were given vaccination. All the neo-literates informed that polio vaccine was given to their children. In case of BCG and DPT vaccines, 81.37 per cent and 74.65 per cent neo-literates reported the administration of these vaccines to their children.

The women's awareness seemed to have improved considerably in regard to their legal rights. For example, 85.04 per cent women neo-literates were

found to have the view to seek justice in family court in case of divorce from their husband.

The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti strived to remove various superstitions prevalent among neo-literates particularly the tribals. An attitudinal change was evident among the tribals during the course of our discussion in case of illness, believe in evil spirits, safe delivery etc. The impact of environment awareness was also evident wherever we visited. The cleanness in bastis, cleaning of drinking water by mixing bleaching powder and personal hygiene cares were the major areas of healthy and hygiene cares endorsed by the neo-literates.

It is significant to mention here the fact that around 98 per cent of the sample neo-literates reported to have read the PL Primers and completed it. We also observed the development of organisation skill among the neo-literates on account of PL Programme in Rourkela City such as group activities in income generation ventures, formation of self-help groups, group demand for their needs etc. However, the kind of support that was required to sustain the RSS initiatives appeared to have not come forth either from the RSS or government or any other agency. Therefore, demotivation and depression among the neo-literates seem to be gradually developing.

CHAPTER VI

PREPAREDNESS FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMME BY ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

The design of any Continuing Education Programme (CEP) for the promotion of envisaged objectives may vary in different regions depending upon their literacy levels, strength and spread of formal and non-formal education system and the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the region. While comprehending for establishing an infrastructure for Continuing Education (CE), the aim should be to ensure that a comprehensive range of appropriate and effective opportunities for life long learning is available for all adults. This may be made possible through two strategies. Firstly, through Continuing Education Centres (CECs) to facilitate access and utilisation of the programmes. Secondly, through provision of need based and target

specific functional programmes for learners. Such programmes may be implemented through a variety of delivery mechanism.

Planning of the Continuing Education (CE) programme for Rourkela by RSS Rourkela, indicated that the prevailing features in the city have been taken into consideration. The Rourkela city is broadly divided into Steel Township and Civil Township, on the basis of administrative control and set up. More than 2.15 lakh people living in the different colonies under steel township have a high literacy standard by virtue of their occupational and family background. The Rourkela Steel Plant through its town service department provides to its people more than what any government agency can provide in terms of amenities and infrastructure. Community centres, social houses, sports grounds, health centres, school, libraries, cultural centres, market buildings etc., are provided by Steel plant. The facilities provided in community centres and clubs far exceed those which can be provided under the Continuing Education (CE) programme. In this background, CE programme for Rourkela city has been prepared for the remaining population of 2.15 lakh residing in more than 190 slums, smaller colonies, market areas and in the servant quarters of the Steel plant houses.

As per proposal of CE programme for Rourkela city, the following are the proposed beneficiaries:

1. The leftout, dropout and new entrant literates as well as those who have relapsed into illiteracy.
2. The neo-literates with basic and advanced literacy skills emerging out of TLC/PL programmes.
3. School dropouts who are disadvantaged and mostly unemployed.
4. Semi-literate adults.
5. Passed outs from primary schools and NFE Centres and dropouts.
6. All other members of the community interested in life long learning.

6.1 CONTINUING EDUCATION CENTRES

It is proposed to establish 91 Continuing Education Centres (CECs) and 9 Nodal Continuing Education Centres (NCECs), one each to serve 2000-2400 population covering more than 1-4 Bastees clubed together under continuing education progoramme for Rourkela city. Each centre is meant for serving as a window or focal service point where different kinds of CE programmes and activities are taken up to provide opportunities for life long learning to all sections of the people.

In this light, the broad functions of each CEC would include: (a) library, (b) reading room, (c) classes for upgradation of literacy and numerical skill, (d) Charcha Mandal or discussion groups, (e) Training Centres for Income generation programmes, (f) Information Centre for various development

programmes, (g) Cultural activities, (h) Sports and recreational activities and (i) development Centres for Coordinating various services of government and non-government agencies.

The proposed 100 CEC including 9 Nodal CECs are meant for covering the population of 2.15 lakh found in the Bastis and other areas of Rourkela City described earlier and where TL/PL activities have been completed and some of the CE activities have already been initiated. Some of the proposed implementation strategies of CE programme through CEC area following:

1. Each CEC shall also cover the prescribed clientele group.
2. Each of the 9 Nodal Continuing Education Centre (NEC); shall cover at least 10 CECs.
3. Existing PL Centres (Chetana Kendras) which are very active with the support of the local community will be taken up as CEC's.
4. Responsibility for implementing CEC will be given to the Basti Chetana Samities, which are already in existence. These will be given more functional autonomy under Continuing Education Programme.
5. In case of availability of prescribed infrastructure in the bastis, the Basti Chetana Samiti will be made responsible for providing necessary accommodation for the CEC free of cost.

Otherwise, the Basti Chetana Samiti will be allowed to hire an accommodation for CE Programme.

6. Each Nodal CEC besides undertaking the functions of CEC would also facilitate working and coordination with other CECs in the cluster for implementation of the programmes, mobilisation of resources, liaisoning with the Basti Samities and other agencies, monitoring and evaluation.
7. The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti will be responsible for ensuring smooth functioning of the CECs and provide necessary resource support through convergence of services, provide academic and training support and ensure effective management of CECs, including monitoring and evaluation.

Thus, an assessment of proposed number of CE Centres, their management and functions for CE Programme in Rourkela City indicated that these have been proposed as per NLM norms and expected to serve the cause of continuing education programme successfully.

6.2 SCOPE FOR FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

As per proposed programme of Continuing Education (CE) in the urban areas of Rourkela, the overall responsibility for implementing Continuing Education

Project will be with the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti. The Governing Body and the Core group of the Samiti is proposed to look after important areas of programme i.e., academic support, training of the field level functionaries, resource mobilisation, coordination with development departments, NGO's and other agencies, plan the target specific functional programmes and carry out monitoring and evaluation. Administrative and manpower support is proposed to be provided by programme co-ordinators, statistical assistants, administrative and material staff. The manpower and financial requirements are given in details in the budget estimates of the proposal.

These are the following proposed target specific functional programmes for the creation of scope for application of functional literacy mechanism for dissemination of information on development programmes, provision of facilities for library and reading rooms etc.

1. **THE INCOME GENERATION PROGRAMMES (IGP):** There are vocational and technical programmes, which help the participants to acquire or upgrade vocational skills and enable them to perform income generation activities. The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti during the PL phase initiated strategies to provide opportunities to economically and socially disadvantaged groups, particularly, women to engage in economic activities through acquisition of relevant vocational, technical and entrepreneurial skills and abilities. Jan Shikshan Sansthan (formerly known as Shramik Vidya Peeth) has been extending income generating vocational training programmes for

TL/PL beneficiaries of Rourkela urban areas. But coverage has not been significant because of resource constraints. Different government runs development programmes are normally meant for rural areas and hardly any scheme is available in the urban areas. Taking into consideration these constraints and the demand for vocational education, it is found necessary to make available sufficient resources under CE Programme to supplement the resource support provided by the Jan Shikshan Sansthan. Thus, it is proposed that funds for number of programmes will be required under CE programme as a special component. It is envisaged that about 1,200 beneficiaries in 20 vocations could be covered in the first year of CE Programme with the technical guidance coming from the Jan Shikshan Sansthan.

2. THE QUALITY OF LIFE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES (QLIPS):

In this category the programmes are meant for equipping learners and the community with relevant knowledge, attitudes, values and skill for improving their quality of life as an individual and as a member of the community. The broad identified indicators are biological, social, economic, environmental and humanistic. These aspects are proposed to be addressed through educational programmes, training, discussions and action projects. The delivery system can be through an integrated approach involving different agencies working in the field of family welfare, health, nutrition, sanitation, population education, environment, social services, communal harmony, etc. structured awareness programme involving participatory teaching methods with

audio-visual aids are proposed in CE programme at the CEC level at Rourkela urban area. Resource persons and subject experts are also proposed to be invited for delivering the different components.

3. INDIVIDUAL INTEREST PROMOTION PROGRAMMES (IIPPs):

Under these programmes, a focus is on personal development by providing opportunities for the promotion of specialised individual interests for bringing about an improvement in the quality of human resources. The proposed courses under these programmes envisage number of learning programmes to encourage people for constructively utilizing their spare and leisure time. Such programmes are proposed to be delivered through net working and coordination of agencies and individuals concerned with the subjects.

- 4. EQUIVALENCY PROGRAMME (EPs):** These programmes are proposed to be included in CEP to provide an opportunity to adults and out of school children who have acquired basic literacy skills or who have completed primary education and willing to continue their education for upto secondary level of the formal system.

Apart from above listed proposed programmes, it is also proposed to carry out environment building activities along with a survey of target learners in each CE/NECs cluster areas. It is proposed that after enrolment of learners, classes will be conducted in each CE/NCE.

6.3 AVAILABILITY OF RESOURCE SUPPORT FOR CE PROGRAMME

1. The agencies like Jan Shiksha Sansthan has been instrumental in helping the literacy programmes in Rourkela City from the very beginning. JSS has been providing substantial resource support in various activities and stages of the literacy programme. However, due to limitations of resources of JSS, the income generation activities could only be introduced in some limited Bastis. JSS's role in the CE Programme is very important for Rourkela City.
2. Rourkela, being city-based project, has many resource persons in different fields. Doctors, lawyers, educationists, writers, government officials, industrialists, bank personnel and others have already contributed to the awareness building of the neo-literates through-out the campaign their cooperation would be insured during the CE Programme also.
3. NGOs like, old Rourkela Educational Society, Bethel Charitable Trust, Community welfare society, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs, Youth Clubs whose contribution during the campaign has been significant would be approached again for getting support during CE Programme.
4. The State Resource Centre, The BGVS and the Department of Mass Education, Orissa have been very much instrumental in promoting literacy in Rourkela in the past. Their cooperation would further be sought during CE Programmes as per CE proposal of Rourkela City.

6.4 LIMITATIONS

Apart from all these existing support system for running the CE Programme in the city there are certain limitations also. The city has limited development programmes for urban areas and limited financial resources by way of loans, subsidies, and incentives for the urban poor. The most vulnerable populations for the CE Programme are the Basti people. But the Bastis are considered as unauthorised occupations and therefore, basic facilities cannot be extended. This needs special attention from the state administration for a reasonable solution.

In view of above-mentioned limitations, the problem of urban slums should be kept in mind while implementing the CE Programme in Rourkela. Some extra financial provisions will have to be made for the successful implementation of the CE Programme in Rourkela City. The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti has so far depended upon the voluntary services of a few activities who also took care of the administrative and office management aspects. The Samiti had not spent any amount on salaries or honorarium. But during the CE Programme, the provision for payment of salaries, honorarium has to be made for a number of functionaries. Thus, a proposal of a Skeleton staff in the budget of the CE Programme appears to be quite reasonable in view of existing limitation, which may stand in the way of successful implementation of CE Programme in Rourkela City. With these observations we recommend for the approval/sanction of CE Programme in Rourkela City.

CHAPTER VII

QUALITY INDEX OF POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

The National Literacy Mission has prescribed seventeen (17) objectives for the evaluation of post-literacy programme. The Mission has suggested to develop a composite index based on the performance of PL Programme in respect of each of the 17 objectives to arrive at the Quality Index of PLP performance.

The NLM has proposed that the performance of a district (Rourkela urban areas in case of PL Programme of the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti) on each of the seventeen (17) objectives be assessed by the evaluation agency on a five (5) point scale giving score of 0,1,2,3,4 or 5. The scores can be given appropriate weightages and weighted composite score can be calculated.

The Mission has proposed the following weightage scheme as shown in Table VII.1 to each of the seventeen (17) objectives:

TABLE VII.1 : NLM PROPOSED WEIGHTAGES TO THE SEVENTEEN OBJECTIVES OF PLP EVALUATION

Sl.No.	No. of objectives	Weight
1.	1	6
2.	2	6
3.	3	5
4.	4	7
5.	5	8
6.	6	7
7.	7	7
8.	8	6
9.	9	5
10.	10	5
11.	11	7
12.	12	6
13.	13	5
14.	14	4
15.	15	6
16.	16	5
17.	17	5

Source: *Evaluation of Post Literacy Programme, NLM Guidelines, 1999, New Delhi.*

The score given to each objective should be multiplied by the assigned weight and the resultant figures should be added together for all the 17 objectives and then divided by 5 to get the composite score, which have been termed as 'Quality Index of PLP Performance'.

The NLM has not suggested as how to provide score to each of the 17 objectives. It has been left to the objectivity of the evaluation agency.

However, some objectives are straight quantitative and are to be expressed in percentage terms. The scoring of these objectives has been prescribed by the NLM as shown in the following Table VII.2.

TABLE VII.2 : SCORING OF QUANTITATIVE OBJECTIVES

Percentage	0	0-20	21-40	41-60	61-80	81-100
Score	0	1	2	3	4	5

Source: *Evaluation of Post-Literacy Programme, NLM Guidelines, 1999, New Delhi.*

7.1 SCORING THE PERFORMANCE OF SEVENTEEN OBJECTIVES OF PL PROGRAMME OF ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

The performance of each of the seventeen (17) objectives of PL Programme implemented by the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti has been analysed. Here the level of performance of each objective is to be scored on five-point scale in order to arrive at the Quality Index of PL Programme of the RSS. The five point scores have been assigned on seventeen objectives as shown in Table VII.3.

**TABLE VII.3: QUALITY INDEX OF POST-LITERACY PROGRAMME:
ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI, SUNDERGARH DISTRICT,
ORISSA**

Sl.No.	Objectives as given in Chapter I, Page 3	Five Point Score	Percentage weight	Score X Weight
1.	1	0	6	0
2.	2	4	6	24
3.	3	4	5	20
4.	4	4	7	28
5.	5	5	8	40
6.	6	4	7	28
7.	7	3	7	21
8.	8	3	6	18
9.	9	3	5	15
10.	10	4	5	20
11.	11	4	7	28
12.	12	4	6	24
13.	13	4	5	20
14.	14	4	4	16
15.	15	4	6	24
16.	16	4	5	20
17.	17	4	5	20
Composite Score				366
Quality Index =	$\frac{\text{Composite Score}}{5} = \frac{366}{5} = 73.20$			

The score provided to each objective is generally based on the NLM guidelines and the utmost care was taken while assigning the score to the performance level of each objective as found in the study. The composite score was arrived at by adding the value obtained by score multiplied by the weight in respect of each objective and then dividing the composite score by five, which represented the five number of score points. In this way, the Quality Index of Post-Literacy Programme of Rourkela Saksharata Samitii was arrived at 73.20 per cent. On this basis, it may be inferred that the

overall performance of PL Programme of the RSS lied in the rage of 70-75 percent which is, no doubt, is indicative of a very good performance level.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSIONS, CONSTRAINTS AND OBSERVATIONS

8.1 CONCLUSIONS

The Rourkela Saksharata Samiti (RSS) implemented the Post-Literacy Programme in Rourkela City, Orissa from July 1, 1992. The programme was of two years duration and should have ended in June, 1994. However, the RSS sought the extension of programme from time to time and carried through a special mopping up operation during 1995-97, operation restoration in 1997 and the preparatory work of Continuing Education Programme (CEP) from September, 1998 to August, 1999. Since

the RSS could not obtain the sanction of CEP from the government as yet, it continued its PL Programme even today.

It was satisfying to note that RSS could enroll 74.44 per cent of the target non-literates identified during mopping up operation. The analysis of data supplied by the RSS indicated that 72.05 per cent of the target learners completed Primer-III and 92.33 per cent of enrolled learners achieved the NLM norms. The learners who could not achieve NLM norms and dropped out during mopping up operation were found to be 7.67 per cent and 3.21 per cent respectively. On the whole, a total of 85,753 non-literates were claimed to have been made literate by the RSS during the TLC and PLP phases in Rourkela City. The proportions of these literate learners in target and enrolled learners constituted 56.21 per cent and 74.63 per cent respectively.

The RSS is to be appreciated for the way it made expenditures during the TLC as well as PLP phases. It was significant to note that RSS remained very economical while making expenses so much so that it earned substantial interest which could be used during the long span of PL Programme for which a grant of only Rs.10.00 lakhs was provided out of the TLC budget.

The test result of learners in mopping up operation indicated outstanding achievement. It was found that 74.01 per cent of the

total tested TL learners attained the high expected NLM norms by obtaining 70 per cent marks in aggregate and 50 per cent marks in each skill of reading, writing and numeracy. Though the fact was also noticed there in terms of intra-basti disparities in learning achievements. The analysis further showed a good performance of mopping up learners in reading, arithmetic and writing. Though writing skill was found to be a comparatively weak area of the learners. The mean value (\bar{X}) of the total marks obtained in each competency area and at the aggregate level also exhibited a good performance of these learners.

The level of retention and upgradation of literacy skills of neo-literates was also tested on the NLM criteria of obtaining 70 per cent marks in total and 50 per cent in each skill. The test result indicated that 56.67 per cent of the tested neo-literates obtained the NLM prescribed level. Here also we observed intra-basti differences in the retention and upgradation of literacy skills. When the retention and upgradation in each of the literacy skills were examined, the neo-literates showed a good performance in reading and arithmetic as most of them obtained more than 50 per cent marks. In writing, performance of neo-literates was found to be comparatively weak. The mean value (\bar{X}) of the marks obtained in reading, writing and arithmetic and the aggregate showed satisfactory performance of the neo-literates. Despite a good success of the neo-literates on sample basis, the calculation of

success rate in the Post Literacy Programme of Rourkela City on the basis of NLM criteria of assessing the learning achievement vis-à-vis target indicated a significant success of the RSS as 55.44 per cent of the target neo-literates were calculated to have achieved the NLM norms. We viewed that such outcome did not, in any way, indicated bad performance of the neo-literates but on account of delayed evaluation, long span of more than seven years of PL Programme and several other Rourkela specific conditions, such result was natural to come.

The evaluation that how adequately and efficiently the NLM prescribed activities were carried through by the RSS indicated that extensive environment building activities were undertaken during the PL Phase and economy in expenditure was maintained. The VTs and neo-literates reported their awareness and participation in these EB activities. The Mid-term corrective measures were not taken because no evaluation was undertaken during the PL Programme. The VTs were selected by the Basti Chetana Samities. The VTs were found to be of younger age and invariably the non-students. Most of them have junior high school to intermediate qualification. The training to VTs during PL Programme was found to have been imparted by the RSS seriously. All the VTs reported to have received the training.

The RSS provided 12 different items to Chetana Kendras as Post-Literacy materials. It was observed by us that the materials were good in quality, language, style and content. However, it was noticed that though RSS provided post-literacy material to Chetana Kendras adequately but Chetana Kendras did not pass it on to all neo-literates. Even around 10 per cent of the neo-literates reported to have not received the PL-Primer.

The proper functioning of libraries during the Post-Literacy Programme was one of the important tasks and it came out that the RSS could do it generally in successful way. In fact, the RSS Controller reported that PL Programme was initiated by providing library books and every 102 Chetana Kendras was sanctioned a library. The borrowing of books from libraries by the neo-literates was found to be frequent and most of the neo-literates reported their accessibility to libraries.

The direct and indirect impact of post-literacy programme on the neo-literates in particular and the community in general was found to be remarkable. Large number of Vocational and skill development programmes were organised which provided the opportunity to neo-literates to start additional income generating activities particularly for the women. Several organised group activities by women were reported to have come up for income generation. In fact, a sea change in the skills of neo-literates

became evident when they demonstrated excellent quality of food and embroidery items, rakhi and greeting cards produced by them.

In fact, despite producing such standard quality items on account of the training they got during the post-literacy programme, the neo-literates complaint of lack of further backup in the form of market support, finance etc. which did not come forth from the RSS or government. Thus, a sense of demotivation and depression was observed to be creeping in among the neo-literates because of the huge gap between the expectations of neo-literates and the reality of non-fulfillment of their expectations.

The other positive impacts of the post-literacy programmes were the raising of awareness, access and benefits of development programmes to the neo-literates. Majority of them were found to have developed rational approach towards socio-cultural assimilation and in overcoming the economic and social impediments. The increase in the empowerment of women due to post-literacy programme was evident to be marvellous. It can be better comprehended by making visit to PLP bastis of the Rourkela City.

The post literacy programme of the RSS has brought about a revolutionary change in the approach and attitude of the neo-literates. Almost all of them have acquired the knowledge of letter writing and they do write letters also. All of them were in view of providing equal educational opportunities to girls. Majority of them supported the idea of keeping small family with 1-2 children. It was very interesting to note when majority of the neo-literates reported the vaccination of their children. All of them said that every child was administered polio drops.

The women's awareness about their legal rights was evident to have increased enormously. They were found to be candid and straight forward to seek justice in the Family Court in case the need be.

The effort of Rourkela Saksharata Samiti in removing various superstitions prevalent among neo-literates particularly among the tribals seems to have worked as we noticed various attitudinal changes among the tribals during the course of our discussion in respect of evil spirits, illness, safe delivery etc. The impact of environment awareness and personal health and hygiene cares was glaring there. It would be significant to mention here that 98 per cent of the sample neo-literates reported to have completed the reading of PL Primer.

8.2 CONSTRAINTS

Despite the above-mentioned achievements, the post-literacy programme in Rourkela City had some pitfalls and limitations. Some of these, as we observed, were as follows:

The Post-Literacy Programme was a 'Centre Based Programme'. If Centres remained active, good results could be obtained. However, if Centres became dormant over a period of time, results would come much below the expected level. It appeared to us that many Centres, which were called Chetana Kendras, could not remain active continuously during the PL Programme in Rourkela City. As a result, intra-basti disparities in terms of impact of the programme developed sharply. The temporary construction and locational shift of many bastis (slums) aggravated the situation as programme could not be run in a sustained manner in such bastis.

The activists associated with the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti were found to be inadequate in number to monitor the programme effectively during the long span since July, 1992. It was observed that on account of the limited number of activists, RSS could monitor each Chetana Kendra after a gap of two and half months. Large numbers of Volunteers (VTs) were involved with the PL Programme at the outset but their association could not be

sustained over the years. Therefore, PL Programme faced the shortage of VTs. As a result, many Chetana Kendras became inactive. The seriousness of the problem can be gauged from the fact that now only 20-25 Chetana Kendras are functioning actively out of the 102 Kendras.

The non-availability of small accommodation in the form of a room for the Chetana Kendra was great difficulty faced by the RSS. Since most of the slums have come up either on RSP or government land occupied illegally, any permanent construction was opposed by the RSP and government. Hence majority of Chetana Kendras had no place for learners to sit and interact and keep their records.

For regular contact, daily visits to bastis by the RSS activists were required. Naturally they required speedy conveyance. The RSS could hire one vehicle only. Therefore, frequency of visits were drastically curtailed and feed back mechanism by way of MIS was weakened.

Intra-basti interaction of learners remained restricted on account of caste/religion base of the bastis. Though RSS tried to increase cross-basti interactions but the limitation persisted as tribals and non-tribals were hesitant in mixing with each other.

The floating population in Rourkela City was found to have the tendency of elapsing into illiteracy because of frequent migration. The situation became precarious when on account of RSP modernisation completion in 1995, most of the temporary workers migrated from Rourkela City during 1995 to 1998. The people involved in small business also left the city during this period.

The most serious set back to the post literacy programme came when a huge gap between the expectations of the neo-literates and hard realities they encountered started emerging. There is no doubt of the fact that post-literacy programme brought about many far reaching and remarkable changes in the life of learners. They became more demanding after becoming literate. This caused serious problem when, particularly the women, started reaching government offices in demand of civic facilities, health care, services, drinking water facility, ration card etc. The government officials, during the programme, also declared to provide incentives like sewing machines and other facilities to those who participated actively in the PL Programme and demonstrated better results. The RSS organised several vocational and skill development programmes which raised the hope of neo-literates to start their own income generating activities. Some of them formed their groups and started the production of items in which they were trained. However, the kind

of incentive and support the neo-literates expected from the RSS and government could not be given to them. Hence a sense of demotivation and depression was generated among the learners. The city administration was also constrained to extend civic and other facilities as demanded by the neo-literates because many bastis were constructed on the unauthorised land. Besides, the city administration did not have many programmes of socio-economic development to offer to the city population as most of the development programmes were for the rural areas.

The RSS faced further dilemma when parents who became literate during the TLC phase started demanding the education of their children. Some children were enrolled in Non-Formal Education Centres while some in formal schools. RSP schools did not allow the admission of non-RSP students despite the fact that seats in RSP schools remained vacant. The municipality schools have limited seats. The RSS tried to cope with this problem by requesting the State Government to open 5 schools for these children but could not succeed.

The NGO's normally are supposed to play a supportive role in literacy projects. It was unfortunate that Rourkela City does not have sizeable number of good NGO's. Hence RSS could not involve the NGO's in the programme and managed it largely by itself.

The NLM had conceived the idea that literacy projects will have follow up programmes to maintain the continuity. However, in case of RSS project, such continuity could not be maintained because of considerable delay in sanction of different programmes by the government. For instance the post-literacy programme should have ended in July 1994 but it is still continuing because the government did not grant the sanction of the CE which should have been in 1994.

8.3 WHAT THE EVALUATION REVEALED?

The analysis carried above indicated that the post-literacy programme of the Rourkela Saksharata Samiti achieved its requisite objectives both at the individual and community level. Some shortcomings were also noticed. The question arises as to how the RSS managed to achieve such appreciable success?

The answer lies in the fact that it was Mr. Dayananda Das, Director, Shramik Vidya Peeth, Rourkela who first conceived the idea of a separate literacy project for Rourkela City. Mr. Das approached to Mr. Asit Kumar Tripathy, IAS, then ADM Rourkela for the preparation of project proposal and then to forward to NLM and government of Orissa for funding support. Mr. Das knew the fact that without involving the city administration in literacy project actively, its take off would be difficult. As a result Mr. Das

sought the active support of Mr. Asit Kumar Tripathy, then ADM, Rourkela. Mr. Tripathy himself was a dedicated IAS Officer who recognised the importance of literacy and became actively involved with the TLC so much so that it is said that Mr. Tripathi used to devote 60 per cent of his time for the TLC. Mr. Tripathy and Mr. Das developed a team of devoted and honest activists in the RSS. Thus, a strong network of dedicated people was created with all round support of city administration to manage the TLC project. Lately Mr. Tripathy who was the Chairman of RSS also was transferred but by then the TLC made appreciable success. But a group of dedicated activists remained to carry forward the programme.

The Post-Literacy Programme was implemented during 1992-93. The PLP was made 'Centre Based Programme'. The RSS did help in the formation of Centres but Basti Chetana Samities were given the responsibility to run the Centres. In this way, grass root participation of people in the programme was ensured by the RSS. During the programme, several activities, besides teaching/learning, were to be carried through. The Shramik Vidya Peeth of which Mr. Dayananda Das was the Director played a vital role in imparting vocational and skill development and awareness programmes. Since SVP had expertise, the success could be noteworthy. By now the RSS had a good team of dedicated and motivated activists. Here special mention is to be made of Mr.B.N.

Dash, Controller of RSS whose deeply motivated and selfless service contributed a lot to the success of PL Programme.

The Non-Formal Education (NFE) Centres of RSS also contributed in the success of literacy project in Rourkela City. When some of the parents and their children were made literate during the TLC phase, they demanded further education. The RSP township and municipality schools did not enroll them. Hence they were admitted in NFE Centres run by the RSS. The government of India sanctioned 50 Centres and 25 children were enrolled in each Centre. Thus, a total of 1250 children each year were prevented by the RSS in becoming adult illiterates.

On the whole, vision and dedication of Mr. Dayananda Das, Secretary of the RSS active support of the city administration and active people's participation, sincerity and dedication of RSS activists including Mr. B.N. Dash, Controller of the RSS, support of Shramik Vidya Peeth and the role of NFE made the PL Programme by and large successful and made PL Programme of Rourkela City as a model, ideal for replication by other ZSSS. No success can remain without certain limitations so also was the case of PL Programme of the RSS. However, given the realities, the need of the hour is that the government should sanction the Continuing Education Programme (CEP) of the RSS at earliest.

**ANNEXURE I: LEARNERS SELECTED AS SAMPLE FROM DIFFERENT CHETANA KENDRAS FOR THE
EVALUATION OF PL PROGRAMME: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI**

SL. NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	SAMPLE LEARNERS TESTED		PL Learners Interviewed
		TL Learners	PL Learners	
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	81	82	44
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	85	71	41
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	72	75	41
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	66	65	41
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	83	61	37
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	83	67	43
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	98	73	67
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	68	61	40
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	83	73	41
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	73	83	42
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	74	60	40
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	64	58	40
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	73	74	45
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	78	73	44
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	70	71	42
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	69	63	34
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	91	69	35
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	65	40	28
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	47	47	30
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UEDITNAGAR	69	67	34
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	94	72	42
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	64	72	41
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	42	67	38
24.	GIRJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	68	55	36
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	70	75	45
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	48	57	25
	TOTAL	1878	1731	1036

ANNEXURE II: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED (M.M. = 100) : ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF TL LEARNERS				
		0 - 40 Marks	50 - 59 Marks	60 - 69 Marks	70 + Marks	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	11 (13.58)	7 (8.64)	6 (7.41)	57 (70.37)	81 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	1 (1.18)	9 (10.59)	18 (21.17)	57 (67.06)	85 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	2 (2.78)	—	22 (30.57)	48 (66.67)	72 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	—	3 (4.54)	13 (19.70)	50 (75.76)	66 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	2 (2.41)	8 (9.64)	14 (16.87)	59 (71.08)	83 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	—	—	1 (1.20)	82 (98.80)	83 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	5 (5.10)	— (10.20)	14 (14.29)	69 (70.41)	98 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	1 (1.47)	1 (1.47)	8 (11.77)	58 (85.29)	68 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	—	2 (2.41)	19 (22.89)	62 (74.70)	83 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	—	4 (5.48)	4 (5.48)	65 (89.04)	73 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	—	1 (1.35)	8 (10.81)	65 (87.84)	74 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GO VT. ITI	—	1 (1.56)	4 (6.25)	59 (92.19)	64 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	—	—	—	73 (100.00)	73 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	1 (1.28)	8 (10.26)	14 (17.95)	55 (70.51)	78 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	—	8 (11.43)	24 (34.28)	38 (54.29)	70 (100.00)

16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	4 (5.80)	1 (1.45)	8 (11.59)	56 (81.16)	69 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	3 (3.30)	7 (7.69)	14 (15.38)	67 (73.63)	91 (100.00)
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	2 (3.08)	2 (3.08)	12 (18.46)	49 (75.38)	65 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	1 (2.13)	2 (4.26)	2 (4.26)	42 (89.35)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	—	—	4 (5.80)	65 (94.20)	69 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	1 (1.06)	7 (7.45)	9 (9.57)	77 (81.92)	94 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	15 (23.44)	15 (23.44)	11 (17.19)	23 (35.94)	64 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	1 (2.38)	—	—	41 (97.62)	42 (100.00)
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	1 (1.47)	5 (7.35)	17 (25.00)	45 (66.18)	68 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	—	1 (1.43)	13 (18.57)	56 (8.00)	70 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE CLNY, SEC - 16	1 (2.08)	3 (6.25)	28 (58.34)	16 (33.33)	48 (100.00)
	TOTAL	52 (2.77)	105 (5.59)	287 (15.28)	1434 (76.36)	1878 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result.

ANNEXURE III: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN READING: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

SL. NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF TL LEARNERS								
		0-4 Marks	5-9 Marks	10-14 Marks	15-19 Marks	20-24 Marks	25-29 Marks	30-34 Marks	35 + Marks	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	-	3 (3.71)	-	4 (4.93)	9 (11.11)	9 (11.11)	14 (17.28)	42 (51.88)	81 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	-	-	-	3 (3.53)	11 (12.94)	22 (25.88)	36 (42.35)	13 (15.30)	85 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	-	-	1 (1.39)	2 (2.78)	8 (11.11)	25 (34.72)	31 (43.08)	5 (6.94)	72 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	-	-	-	-	9 (13.64)	30 (45.45)	15 (22.73)	12 (18.18)	66 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	-	-	1 (1.20)	2 (2.41)	7 (8.43)	37 (44.58)	24 (28.92)	12 (14.46)	83 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	-	-	-	-	-	8 (9.69)	63 (75.90)	12 (14.46)	83 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	-	-	2 (2.04)	2 (2.04)	12 (12.24)	35 (35.72)	37 (37.76)	10 (10.20)	98 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	-	-	-	2 (2.94)	9 (13.24)	12 (17.65)	40 (58.82)	5 (7.35)	68 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	-	-	-	-	4 (4.82)	12 (14.46)	33 (39.76)	34 (40.98)	83 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	-	-	-	-	11 (15.07)	25 (34.24)	35 (47.95)	2 (2.74)	73 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	-	-	-	1 (1.35)	1 (1.35)	30 (40.54)	37 (50.00)	5 (6.76)	74 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	-	1 (1.57)	-	-	9 (14.06)	9 (14.06)	32 (50.00)	13 (20.31)	64 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	-	-	-	-	2 (2.74)	29 (39.73)	41 (56.16)	1 (1.37)	73 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	-	-	-	7 (8.97)	13 (16.67)	52 (66.67)	6 (7.69)	-	78 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	-	-	-	-	7 (10.00)	17 (24.29)	38 (54.28)	8 (11.43)	70 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	-	1	-	-	1 (1.45)	12 (17.39)	53 (76.81)	2 (2.90)	69 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	-	-	-	-	4 (4.40)	39 (42.86)	35 (38.46)	13 (14.28)	91 (100.00)

18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	-	1 (1.54)	-	-	5 (7.89)	13 (20.00)	20 (44.62)	17 (26.15)	65 100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	-	-	-	1 (2.12)	-	2 (4.28)	10 (21.28)	34 (72.34)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	-	-	-	1 (1.46)	5 (7.26)	8 (11.59)	35 (50.72)	20 (28.99)	69 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	1 (1.06)	-	-	2 (2.13)	7 (7.45)	16 (17.02)	39 (41.49)	29 (30.85)	94 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	-	6 (9.38)	5 (7.80)	6 (9.38)	6 (8.38)	22 (34.38)	17 (26.55)	2 (3.13)	64 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	1 (2.38)	-	-	-	-	1 (2.38)	3 (7.14)	37 (88.10)	42 (100.00)
24.	GIRJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	-	-	-	1 (1.47)	12 (17.65)	48 (70.59)	7 (10.29)	-	68 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	-	-	-	-	2 (2.86)	12 (17.14)	27 (38.57)	29 (41.43)	70 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	-	-	-	1 (2.08)	10 (20.83)	17 (35.42)	29 (41.67)	-	48 (100.00)
	TOTAL	2 (0.11)	12 (0.64)	9 (0.48)	35 (1.88)	164 (8.73)	542 (28.86)	757 (40.31)	357 (19.01)	1878 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result

**ANNEXURE IV: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE ACCORDING TO MARKS
OBTAINED IN WRITING: ROORKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI**

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF TL LEARNERS						
		0-4 Marks	5-9 Marks	10-14 Marks	15-19 Marks	20-24 Marks	25 + Marks	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	—	4 (4.94)	9 (11.11)	20 (24.69)	32 (39.51)	16 (19.75)	81 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	—	—	3 (3.53)	25 (29.41)	32 (37.65)	25 (29.41)	85 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	—	1 (1.39)	1 (1.39)	23 (31.94)	40 (955.56)	7 (9.72)	72' (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	—	—	3 (4.54)	18 (27.28)	40 (60.61)	5 (7.57)	66 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	—	1 (1.20)	8 (9.64)	16 (19.28)	38 (45.78)	20 (24.10)	83 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	—	—	—	3 (3.61)	35 (42.17)	45 (54.22)	83 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	1 (1.02)	1 (1.02)	8 (8.16)	16 (16.33)	47 (47.96)	25 (25.51)	98 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	1 (1.47)	1 (1.47)	—	5 (7.35)	30 (44.11)	31 (45.59)	68 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	—	2 (2.41)	3 (3.61)	8 (9.64)	35 (942.17)	35 (942.17)	83 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	—	—	2 (2.74)	7 (9.59)	52 (71.23)	12 (16.44)	73 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	—	—	3 (4.05)	15 (20.27)	217 (63.51)	9 (12.17)	74 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	—	—	—	5 (5.81)	49 (76.56)	10 (15.63)	64 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	—	—	—	2 (2.74)	27 (36.99)	44 (60.27)	73 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	—	—	9 (11.54)	17 (21.79)	44 (56.41)	8 (10.26)	78 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	—	2 (2.86)	10 (14.29)	34 (48.57)	20 (28.57)	4 (5.71)	70 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	2 (2.90)	1 (1.95)	1 (1.95)	12 (17.40)	39 (56.52)	14 (20.28)	69 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	—	—	8 (8.79)	13 (14.29)	48 (52.75)	22 (24.17)	91 (100.00)

18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	-	1 (1.54)	3 (4.62)	17 (26.15)	37 (56.92)	7 (10.77)	65 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	-	-	5 (10.64)	8 (17.02)	20 (42.55)	14 (29.79)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	-	-	2 (2.90)	11 (15.94)	23 (33.33)	33 (47.83)	69 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	-	4 (4.26)	9 (9.57)	44 (46.81)	30 (31.91)	7 (7.45)	94 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	-	2 (3.12)	6 (9.38)	17 (26.56)	22 (34.38)	17 (26.56)	64 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	-	-	-	1 (2.38)	12 (28.57)	29 (69.05)	42 (100.00)
24.	GIRJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	-	-	1 (1.47)	14 (20.59)	49 (72.06)	4 (5.88)	68 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	-	-	1 (1.43)	25 (35.71)	30 (42.86)	14 (20.00)	70 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	-	2 (4.17)	11 (22.92)	27 (56.25)	7 (14.58)	1 (2.08)	48 (100.00)
	TOTAL	4 (0.21)	22 (1.17)	106 (5.65)	403 (21.46)	885 (47.12)	458 (24.39)	1878 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result.

**ANNEXURE V: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE ACCORDING TO MARKS
OBTAINED IN ARITHMETIC: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI**

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF TL LEARNERS						
		0-4 Marks	5-9 Marks	10-14 Marks	15-19 Marks	20-24 Marks	25 + Marks	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	—	13 (16.05)	5 (6.17)	8 (9.88)	24 (29.83)	31 (38.27)	81 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	—	—	3 (3.53)	17 (20.00)	48 (56.47)	17 (20.00)	85 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	—	—	1 (1.39)	7 (9.72)	37 (51.39)	27 (37.50)	72 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	—	—	1 (1.52)	7 (10.61)	30 (45.45)	28 (42.42)	66 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	—	1 (1.20)	—	19 (22.89)	41 (49.40)	22 (26.51)	83 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	—	—	—	3 (3.61)	12 (14.46)	68 (81.93)	83 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	—	—	8 (8.17)	18 (18.37)	23 (23.46)	489 (50.00)	98 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	—	—	1 (1.47)	13 (19.11)	32 (47.06)	22 (32.36)	68 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	2 (2.41)	2 (2.41)	13 (15.66)	22 (26.51)	23 (27.71)	21 (25.30)	83 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	—	—	—	1 (1.37)	28 (38.36)	44 (60.27)	73 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	—	—	—	3 (4.05)	23 (31.09)	48 (64.85)	74 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	—	—	—	1 (1.56)	16 (25.00)	47 (73.44)	64 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	—	—	—	2 (2.74)	3 (4.11)	68 (93.15)	73 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	—	—	1 (1.28)	5 (64.51)	22 (28.21)	50 (64.10)	78 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	—	—	4 (5.71)	10 (14.29)	34 (48.57)	22 (31.43)	70 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	2 (2.90)	—	3 (4.35)	9 (13.04)	43 (62.32)	12 (17.39)	69 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	—	—	9 (9.89)	12 (13.19)	30 (32.97)	40 (43.95)	91 (100.00)

18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	2 (3.08)	-	1 (1.54)	D12 (18.46)	34 (52.30)	16 (24.62)	65 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	-	-	5 (10.64)	5 (10.64)	14 (29.79)	23 (48.93)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	-	-	-	1 (1.45)	4 (5.80)	64 (92.75)	69 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	-	1 (1.06)	-	12 (12.77)	35 (37.23)	46 (48.94)	94 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	11 (17.19)	4 (6.28)	1 (1.56)	5 (7.81)	14 (21.88)	29 (45.31)	64 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	-	6 (14.29)	3 (7.14)	6 (14.29)	19 (45.24)	8 (19.04)	42 (100.00)
24.	GIRJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	1 (1.47)	11 (1.47)	-	13 (19.12)	28 (41.18)	25 (36.76)	68 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	-	-	2 (2.86)	6 (8.57)	28 (40.00)	34 (48.57)	70 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	-	-	1 (2.08)	2 (4.17)	30 (62.50)	15 (31.25)	48 (100.00)
	TOTAL	18 (0.96)	28 (1.49)	62 (3.30)	19 (11.66)	75 (35.94)	876 (46.65)	1878 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result.

ANNEXURE VI: CENTRE-WISE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE WHO OBTAINED NLM NORMS*

SL. NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	Sample TL Learners	TL Learners Obtained NLM Norm	Percentage of TL Learners Obtained NLM Norm
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	81	57	70.37
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	85	59	69.41
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	72	57	79.16
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	66	49	74.24
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	83	58	69.87
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	83	82	98.79
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	98	67	68.36
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	68	58	85.29
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	83	56	67.46
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	73	58	79.45
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	74	60	81.08
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	64	57	89.06
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	73	70	95.89
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	78	52	66.66
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	70	37	52.85
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	69	56	81.15
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	91	66	72.52
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	65	48	85.71
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	47	38	80.85
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDAYNAGAR	69	63	91.30
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	94	73	77.65
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	64	21	32.81
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	42	38	40.47
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	68	42	61.76
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	70	52	74.28
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	48	16	33.33
	TOTAL	1878	1390	74.01

- The NLM has recorded that a person obtaining 50 per cent marks in each skill (reading, writing and arithmetic) and 70 per cent in aggregate may be treated to have achieved the literacy skill.

ANNEXURE VII: CENTRE-WISE NEO-LITERATES WHO OBTAINED NLM NORMS*

SL. NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	Sample Neo-Literates	Obtained NLM Norm	PERCENTAGE OF OBTAINED NLM NORM
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	82	46	56.10
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	71	40	56.34
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	75	38	50.67
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	65	45	69.23
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	61	40	65.57
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	67	61	91.04
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	73	54	73.97
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	61	23	37.70
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	73	63	86.30
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	83	38	45.78
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	60	46	76.67
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	58	43	74.14
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	74	56	75.68
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	73	56	76.71
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	71	07	4.86
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	63	24	38.10
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	69	50	72.46
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	40	08	20.00
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	47	31	65.96
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UEDITNAGAR	67	60	89.55
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	72	34	47.22
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	72	10	13.89
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	67	40	59.70
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	55	12	21.82
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	75	17	22.67
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	57	39	68.42
	TOTAL	1731	961	56.67

- The NLM has recorded that a learner obtaining 50 per cent marks in each skill (reading, writing and arithmetic) and 70 per cent in aggregate may be treated to have achieved the literacy skill.

ANNEXURE V.iii DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED (M.M. = 100) : ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES				
		0 - 40 Marks	50 - 59 Marks	60 - 69 Marks	70 + Marks	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	1 (1.21)	7 (8.54)	27 (32.93)	47 (57.32)	82 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	9 (12.68)	13 (19.31)	—	49 (69.01)	71 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	3 (4.00)	6 (8.00)	28 (34.67)	40 (953.33)	75 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	7 (10.77)	9 (12.31)	7 (10.77)	43 (66.15)	65 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	6 (8.22)	7 (9.59)	1 (1.37)	59 (80.82)	73 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	—	—	1 (1.49)	66 (98.51)	67 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	10 (16.39)	6 (9.84)	5 (8.20)	40 (65.57)	65 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	2 (3.28)	8 (13.11)	27 (44.26)	24 (39.35)	61 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	—	—	—	73 (100.00)	73 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	—	5 (6.03)	34 (40.96)	44 (53.01)	83 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	—	—	11 (18.33)	49 (81.67)	60 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GO VT. ITI	—	—	10 (17.24)	48 (82.76)	58 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	—	22.70)	4 (5.41)	68 (91.89)	74 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	4 (5.48)	6 (8.22)	6 (8.22)	57 (78.08)	73 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	—	16 (22.53)	46 (64.79)	9 (12.68)	71 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	14 (22.22)	12 (19.05)	13 (20.63)	24 (38.10)	63 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	10 (14.44)	5 (7.25)	4 (5.80)	50 (72.46)	69 (100.00)

18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	8 (20.00)	11 (27.50)	11 (27.50)	10 (25.00)	40 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	—	1 (2.13)	12 (25.53)	34 (72.34)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	—	2 (2.98)	3 (4.48)	82 (52.54)	87 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	1 (1.39)	14 (19.44)	18 (22.22)	41 (56.94)	72 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	29 (40.28)	16 (22.22)	11 (15.28)	16 (22.22)	72 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	3 (4.48)	7 (10.45)	18 (23.88)	41 (61.19)	87 (100.00)
24.	GIRJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	5 (9.09)	15 (27.27)	24 (43.64)	11 (20.00)	55 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	3 (4.00)	27 (36.00)	24 (32.00)	21 (28.00)	75 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	1 (1.75)	6 (10.53)	7 (12.28)	43 (75.44)	57 (100.00)
	TOTAL	116 (6.70)	200 (11.55)	346 (19.99)	1069 (61.76)	1731 (100.00)

Source: *Based on Test Result.*

ANNEXURE IX: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED IN READING; ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

[illegible]

13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	-	-	-	-	-	4 (5.41)	59 (79.73)	11 (14.80)	74 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	-	-	-	2 (2.74)	11 (15.07)	123 (31.52)	32 (43.84)	15 (6.85)	73 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	-	-	-	-	-	7 (9.86)	58 (81.69)	6 (8.45)	71 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	3 (4.76)	-	1 (1.59)	6 (9.52)	11 (17.46)	14 (22.22)	19 (30.16)	9 (14.29)	63 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	-	-	-	1 (1.45)	6 (8.70)	11 (15.94)	43 (62.32)	8 (11.59)	69 (100.00)
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	-	-	-	-	2 (5.00)	4 (10.00)	23 (15.75)	11 (27.5)	40 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	-	-	-	-	-	2 (4.26)	7 (14.89)	438 *80.85	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	-	-	-	1 (1.49)	3 (4.48)	15 922.39	23 (34.33)	25 (37.31)	67 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	-	-	2 (2.78)	3 94.17	15 920.83	8 (11.10)	31 (43.06)	13 (18.06)	72 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	-	-	-	-	4 (5.56)	31 943.06	128 (38.89)	19 (12.51)	72 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	-	-	-	1 (1.49)	13 (19.40)	17 910.45	12 (17.91)	34 (50.75)	67 (100.00)
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	-	-	-	1 (1.82)	-	38 (69.09)	15 (27.27)	1 (1.82)	55 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	-	-	-	-	-	14 (18.67)	49 (65.35)	12 (16.00)	75 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	-	-	-	-	3 (5.26)	11 (19.30)	43 (75.44)	-	57 (100.00)
	TOTAL	4 (0.23)	-	6 (0.35)	27 (1.56)	28 (7.39)	372 (21.49)	808 (46.68)	38 (22.30)	1731 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result

ANNEXURE X: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED IN WRITING: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES						
		0-4 Marks	5-8 Marks	10-14 Marks	15-19 Marks	20-24 Marks	25 + Marks	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	—	17 (20.73)	14 (17.07)	28 (34.15)	14 (17.07)	9 (10.98)	82 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	2 (2.82)	8 (11.27)	20 (28.16)	342 (45.07)	9 (12.68)	—	71 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	—	6 (8.00)	8 (10.67)	51 (68.00)	9 (12.00)	1 (1.33)	75 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	3 (4.26)	—	3 (4.62)	30 (46.14)	26 (40.00)	3 (4.62)	65 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	1 (1.64)	4 (6.56)	7 (11.48)	19 (31.14)	30 (49.18)	—	61 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	—	—	2 (2.99)	32 (47.76)	32 (47.76)	1 (1.49)	67 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	2 (2.74)	5 (6.85)	5 (6.85)	40 (54.79)	13 (17.81)	8 (10.96)	73 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	1 (1.64)	4 (6.56)	17 (27.87)	23 (37.70)	15 (24.559)	1 (1.64)	61 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	—	—	3 (4.11)	24 (32.88)	46 (63.01)	—	73 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	—	1 (1.20)	25 (30.13)	47 (56.63)	10 (12.04)	—	83 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	—	2 (3.33)	6 (10.00)	47 (78.33)	5 (8.34)	—	60 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	—	—	10 (17.24)	24 (41.38)	22 (37.93)	2 (3.45)	58 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	—	1 (1.35)	5 (8.76)	41 (55.40)	26 (34.14)	1 (1.35)	74 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	3 (4.11)	1 (1.37)	4 (5.48)	9 (12.33)	35 (47.94)	21 (28.77)	73 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	—	10 (14.08)	42 (59.18)	18 (25.35)	1 (1.41)	—	71 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	1 (1.59)	12 (19.04)	15 (23.81)	27 (42.86)	3 (4.76)	5 (7.94)	63 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	5 (7.25)	4 (5.80)	6 (8.70)	24 (34.78)	28 (40.57)	2 (2.90)	69 (100.00)

18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	7 (17.5)	15 (37.5)	6 (15.00)	8 (20.00)	4 (10.00)	—	40 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	—	—	6 (12.77)	13 (27.65)	26 (55.30)	2 (46.26)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	—	—	—	20 (29.85)	31 (46.27)	15 (23.88)	67 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	2 (2.78)	10 (13.89)	13 (18.06)	32 (44.44)	7 (9.72)	8 (11.11)	72 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	16 (22.22)	26 (36.11)	18 (25.00)	6 (8.33)	4 (5.56)	2 (2.78)	72 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	—	4 (5.97)	7 (10.45)	20 (29.85)	27 (40.30)	9 (13.43)	67 (100.00)
24.	GIRJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	2 (3.64)	1 (1.82)	10 (18.18)	30 (54.55)	11 (20.00)	1 (1.81)	56 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	—	9 (12.00)	33 (44.00)	18 (44.00)	13 (17.33)	2 (2.67)	75 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	1 (1.75)	7 (12.28)	15 (8.77)	36 (63.16)	7 (12.28)	1 (1.76)	57 (100.00)
	TOTAL	46 (2.66)	147 (8.49)	290 (16.75)	699 (40.38)	454 (26.23)	95 (5.49)	1731 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result.

ANNEXURE XI: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO MARKS OBTAINED IN ARITHMETIC: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES						
		0.4 Marks	5.9 Marks	10.14 Marks	15.19 Marks	20.24 Marks	25 + Marks	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	—	2 (2.44)	5 (6.10)	20 (24.39)	30 (36.59)	25 (30.48)	82 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	—	2 (2.82)	5 (7.04)	11 (15.49)	35 (49.30)	18 (925.34)	71 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	—	1 (1.33)	5 (6.67)	12 (16.00)	32 (42.67)	25 (33.33)	75 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	2 (3.08)	2 (3.089)	1 (1.54)	10 (15.37)	22 (33.85)	28 (43.08)	65 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	—	—	6 (9.84)	12 (19.67)	33 (54.10)	10 (16.39)	61 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	—	—	—	6 (8.96)	18 (26.88)	43 (64.18)	67 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	—	—	3 (4.10)	14 (19.18)	36 (49.32)	20 (27.40)	73 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	—	2 (3.28)	9 (14.75)	30 (49.18)	17 (27.87)	3 (4.92)	61 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	—	—	—	—	1 (1.37)	72 (8.63)	73 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	—	—	1 (1.20)	1 (1.20)	30 (36.14)	51 (61.45)	83 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	—	—	—	6 (10.00)	32 (53.33)	22 (36.67)	60 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	—	—	—	4 (6.90)	8 (13.79)	46 (79.31)	58 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	—	—	2 (2.70)	2 (2.70)	12 (16.22)	58 (78.38)	74 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	3 (4.11)	3 (4.11)	1 (1.37)	5 (6.85)	24 (32.88)	37 (50.68)	73 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	—	2 (2.82)	5 (7.04)	40 (56.34)	16 (22.54)	8 (11.26)	71 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	3 (4.76)	1 (1.59)	7 (11.11)	14 (22.23)	28 (44.44)	10 (15.87)	63 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	—	—	8 (11.59)	10 (14.49)	31 (44.93)	20 (28.99)	69 (100.00)
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	4 (10.00)	1 (2.5)	7 (17.5)	10 (25.00)	12 (30.00)	6 (15.00)	40 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	—	—	11 (23.40)	17 (36.17)	5 (10.64)	14 (29.79)	47 (100.00)

20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	—	—	1 (1.49)	2 (2.99)	23 (34.33)	431 (61.19)	67 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	—	—	1 (1.39)	4 (5.56)	26 (36.11)	41 (56.94)	72 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	16 (22.22)	5 (6.94)	9 (12.5)	13 (18.06)	10 (13.89)	19 (236.39)	72 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	—	4 (5.97)	7 (10.45)	11 (16.42)	18 (26.86)	27 (40.30)	67 (100.00)
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	3 (5.45)	7 (12.73)	5 (9.09)	16 (29.09)	19 (16.36)	15 (27.28)	55 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	1 (1.33)	3 (4.00)	9 (12.00)	32 (42.67)	16 (21.33)	14 (18.67)	75 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	—	—	3 (5.26)	3 (5.26)	23 *(40.35)	28 (49.13)	57 (100.00)
	TOTAL	32 (1.85)	35 (2.02)	111 (6.41)	305 (17.62)	547 (31.60)	701 (40.50)	1731 (100.00)

Source: *Based on Test Result.*

**ANNEXURE XII: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE PL LEARNERS ACCORDING TO THEIR CASTES:
ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI**

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	Scheduled Castes	Schedule Tribes	Other Backward Castes	Minorities	Others	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	31 (37.80)	10 (12.20)	24 (29.27)	—	17 (20.73)	82 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	24 (33.80)	6 (8.45)	—	1 (1.41)	40 (56.34)	71 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	29 (38.67)	27 (36.00)	1 (1.33)	1 (1.33)	17 (22.87)	75 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	22 (33.85)	14 (21.54)	1 (1.54)	2 (3.07)	26 (40.00)	65 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	9 (14.75)	34 (55.74)	1 (1.64)	—	17 (27.87)	61 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	6 (8.96)	47 (70.14)	—	—	14 (20.90)	67 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	9 (12.33)	23 (31.51)	1 (1.37)	—	40 (54.79)	73 (100.00)
8.	TANKI T'OLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	14 (22.95)	20 (32.79)	—	—	27 (44.26)	61 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	6 (8.22)	36 (49.31)	—	7 (9.59)	24 (32.88)	73 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	15 (18.07)	49 (58.04)	—	1 (1.20)	18 921.69	83 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	15 (25.00)	5 (8.33)	32 (53.33)	2 (3.34)	6 (10.00)	60 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	4 (8.90)	40 (68.97)	5 (8.61)	—	9 (15.52)	58 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	3 (4.05)	59 (79.73)	—	2 (2.71)	10 (13.51)	74 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	9 (12.33)	39 (53.42)	5 (6.95)	—	20 (27.40)	73 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	6 (8.45)	32 (45.07)	—	3 (4.22)	30 (42.26)	71 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	15 (23.81)	37 (58.73)	—	1 (1.59)	10 (15.87)	63 (100.00)

17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	7 (10.14)	30 (43.48)	3 (4.35)	15 921.74)	14 (20.29)	89 (100.00)
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	34 (85.00)	8 (15.00)	—	—	—	40 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	8 (17.02)	25 (53.19)	—	1 (2.13)	13 (27.66)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	32 (47.76)	23 (34.33)	—	—	12 (17.91)	67 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	25 (34.72)	5 (6.95)	—	1 (1.39)	41 (56.94)	72 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	48 (66.67)	17 (23.61)	—	—	7 (9.72)	72 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	7 (10.45)	28 (38.80)	—	—	34 (50.75)	67 (100.00)
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	8 (14.56)	37 (67.27)	—	—	10 (18.18)	55 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	30 (40.00)	5 (6.67)	—	—	40 (53.33)	75 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	40 (70.18)	13 (22.80)	—	—	4 (7.02)	67 (100.00)
	TOTAL	456 (26.34)	665 (38.42)	73 (4.22)	37 (2.13)	500 (28.89)	1731 (100.00)

Source: *Based on Test Result.*

**ANNEXURE XIII: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE NEO-LITERATES ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE:
ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI**

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF NEO-LITERATES					
		Upto 21 Years	22-27 Years	28-33 Years	34-39 Years	40 + Years	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	29 (35.36)	19 (23.17)	10 (12.20)	14 (17.07)	10 (12.20)	82 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	20 (28.17)	6 (8.45)	10 (14.08)	9 (12.68)	26 (36.62)	71 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	25 (33.33)	10 (13.33)	15 (20.00)	11 (14.66)	14 (18.87)	75 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	21 (32.31)	12 (18.46)	13 (20.00)	7 (10.77)	12 (18.46)	65 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	19 (31.15)	10 (16.39)	9 (14.75)	11 (18.03)	12 (18.68)	61 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	23 (34.33)	13 (19.40)	7 (10.45)	10 (14.92)	14 (20.90)	67 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	37 (50.68)	12 (16.03)	6 (8.22)	7 (9.59)	4 (5.49)	73 (100.00)
8.	TANKI TOLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	18 (28.51)	9 (14.75)	6 (9.85)	11 (18.03)	17 (27.87)	61 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	10 (13.70)	17 (23.29)	12 (16.44)	19 (28.03)	15 (20.54)	73 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	25 (30.12)	3 (3.61)	8 (9.64)	17 (20.49)	30 (36.14)	83 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	13 (21.67)	29 (33.33)	11 (18.33)	5 (8.33)	11 (18.32)	60 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GO VT. ITI	19 (32.76)	14 (24.14)	11 (17.97)	5 (8.623)	9 (15.52)	58 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	3 (4.06)	20 (27.03)	29 (39.19)	9 (12.16)	13 (17.57)	74 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	26 (35.62)	15 (20.55)	13 (17.81)	7 (9.59)	12 (16.44)	73 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	26 (36.62)	18 (25.35)	13 (18.31)	6 (8.45)	8 (11.27)	71 (100.00)

16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	11 (15.94)	23 (33.33)	8 (11.59)	15 (21.74)	12 (17.40)	69 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	11 (15.94)	23 (33.33)	8 (11.59)	15 (21.74)	12 (17.40)	69 (100.00)
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	5 (12.50)	15 (37.50)	6 (15.00)	5 (12.50)	9 (22.50)	40 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	9 (19.15)	9 (19.15)	15 (31.91)	10 (21.28)	4 (8.51)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	2 (43.28)	9 (11.94)	20 (14.93)	12 (17.91)	8 (11.94)	67 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	20 (27.78)	3 (4.17)	7 (9.72)	15 (20.83)	27 (37.50)	72 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	28 (38.89)	16 (22.22)	14 (19.44)	5 (6.95)	9 (12.50)	72 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	23 (34.43)	11 (16.42)	14 (20.90)	6 (8.96)	13 (19.40)	67 (100.00)
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	16 (29.09)	17 (30.91)	6 (10.91)	6 (10.91)	10 (18.18)	55 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	9 (12.00)	8 (10.67)	23 (30.69)	20 (26.66)	15 (20.00)	75 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	23 (40.35)	15 (26.32)	8 (14.04)	5 (8.77)	6 (10.52)	57 (100.00)
	TOTAL	508 (29.35)	352 (20.34)	289 (16.70)	259 (14.96)	323 (18.65)	173 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result.

ANNEXURE XIV: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE ACCORDING TO THEIR CASTES: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF TL LEARNERS					
		Scheduled Caste	Schedule Tribe	Other Backward Caste	Minorities	Others	Total
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	15 (18.52)	10 (12.34)	4 (4.94)	-	52 (64.20)	81 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	37 (43.53)	17 (20.00)	-	-	31 (36.47)	85 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	26 (36.11)	16 (22.22)O	5 (6.95)	-	25 (34.72)	72 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	30 (45.45)	9 (13.64)	-	-	27 (40.91)	66 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	6 (7.23)	50 (60.29)	17 (20.48)	-	10 (12.5)	83 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	9 (10.84)	59 (71.08)	1 (1.209)	-	14 (16.88)	83 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	3 (3.06)	6 (6.13)	11 (11.22)	-	78 (79.59)	98 (100.00)
8.	TANKI T'OLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	20 (29.91)	30 (44.11)	2 (2.95)	-	16 (23.513)	68 (100.)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	13 (15.66)	18 (21.68)	19 (22.89)	-	33 (42.17)	83 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	23 (31.51)	39 (53.42)	-	-	11 (15.07)	73 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	27 (36.49)	5 (6.76)	4 (5.40)	-	38 (51.35)	74 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT. ITI	6 (9.38)	41 (64.06)	-	-	17 (26.56)	64 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	6 (8.22)	57 (78.08)	-	-	10 (13.70)	73 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	47 (60.26)	11 (14.10)	-	-	20 (25.64)	78 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	23 (32.86)	14 (20.00)	4 (5.71)	51 (7.14)	24 (34.29)	70 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	29 (42.03)	35 (50.72)	1 (1.45)	-	4 (5.80)	69 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	16 (17.58)	29 (31.87)	11 (12.09)	-	35 (38.46)	91 (100.00)
18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	36 (55.38)	12 (18.46)	9 (13.85)	-	8 (12.31)	65 (100.00)

19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	8 (17.02)	28 (59.57)	6 (12.77)	—	5 (10.64)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	27 (39.13)	24 (34.78)	6 (8.70)	—	12 (17.39)	69 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	19 (20.21)	38 (40.43)	5 (5.32)	—	32 (34.04)	94 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	37 (57.81)	21 (32.81)	7 (5.32)	—	32 (34.04)	94 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	6 (14.29)	29 (69.09)	—	—	7 (16.66)	42 (100.00)
24.	GIRJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	30 (44.12)	10 (14.70)	—	—	28 (41.18)	68 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	17 (24.29)	12 (17.14)	2 (2.86)	—	39 (55.71)	70 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	48 (100.00)	—	—	—	—	48 (100.00)
	TOTAL	564 (30.03)	620 (33.01)	107 (5.70)	5 (0.27)	582 (*30.99)	1878 (100.00)

Source: *Based on Test Result.*

ANNEXURE XV: DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE TL LEARNERS OF PL PHASE ACCORDING TO THEIR AGE: ROURKELA SAKSHARATA SAMITI

SL.NO	NAME AND ADDRESS OF CHETANA KENDRA	NUMBER OF TL LEARNERS					
		Upto 21 Years	22-27 Years	28-33 Years	34-39 Years	40 + Years	TOTAL
1.	GANGADHAR PALLI - B	11 (13.49)	12 (14.81)	14 (17.28)	11 (13.58)	33 (40.74)	81 (100.00)
2.	INDIRA NAGAR, NEAR. RLY COLONY	18 (*21.18)	14 (16.48)	19 (22.35)	20 (23.52)	14 (16.47)	85 (100.00)
3.	VEERA SURENDRA SAI PALLI - SEC - 7	42 (58.33)	3 (4.17)	10 (13.89)	5 (6.94)	12 (16.67)	72 (100.00)
4.	PUMP HOUSE COLONY, SEC - 20	13 (19.70)	11 (16.67)	15 (22.72)	11 (16.67)	16 (24.24)	66 (100.00)
5.	MUNDARI BASTI, SEC - 7	25 (30.12)	10 (12.05)	13 (15.68)	15 (18.07)	20 (24.10)	83 (100.00)
6.	RUPUTOLA, PANPOSH	25 (30.12)	15 (18.07)	15 (18.07)	13 (15.67)	15 (18.07)	83 (100.00)
7.	LALTANKI, TARAPUR	48 (48.98)	6 (6.12)	11 (11.23)	12 (12.24)	21 (21.43)	28 (100.00)
8.	TANKI T*OLA, 'E' BLOCK, SEC - 15	15 (22.06)	17 (25.00)	6 (8.82)	14 (20.59)	16 (23.53)	68 (100.00)
9.	KUMBHAR PARA, BASANTI COLONY	8 (9.64)	33 (39.76)	18 (21.69)	11 (13.25)	13 (15.66)	83 (100.00)
10.	GANGADHAR PALLI - D, NEAR POLICE HOSPITAL	43 (58.90)	3 (4.11)	10 (13.70)	10 (13.70)	7 (9.59)	73 (100.00)
11.	GANGADHAR PALLI - A, RAJIV BASTI	16 (21.62)	18 (21.62)	12 (16.22)	12 (16.22)	18 (24.32)	74 (100.00)
12.	SHANTI NAGAR, NEAR GOVT ITI	9 (14.06)	4 (6.25)	12 (18.75)	20 (31.25)	19 (29.69)	64 (100.00)
13.	HARIPUR, BASANTI CLNY, NEAR RLY CROSSING	7 (9.59)	20 (27.40)	15 (20.55)	14 (19.18)	17 (23.28)	73 (100.00)
14.	SHANTI NAGAR, SECTOR - 14	9 (11.54)	13 (16.67)	22 (28.21)	10 (12.28)	24 (30.76)	78 (100.00)
15.	GOPABANDHU PALLI	33 (47.14)	12 (17.14)	9 (12.86)	7 (10.00)	9 (12.86)	70 (100.00)
16.	JAMTOLLI BASTI, SEC - 6	30 (43.48)	18 (26.09)	8 (11.59)	8 (11.59)	5 (7.25)	69 (100.00)
17.	JHARIA BAHAL BASTI, SEC - 21	29 (31.87)	7 (7.69)	12 (13.18)	30 (32.97)	13 (14.29)	91 (100.00)

18.	BAJRANGBALI FIELD BASTI, SEC - 20	35 (53.84)	9 (13.85)	7 (10.77)	7 (10.77)	7 (10.77)	65 (100.00)
19.	LABOUR BASTI, BALUGHAT	27 (57.44)	4 (8.51)	5 (10.64)	5 (10.64)	6 (12.77)	47 (100.00)
20.	BIRJA PALLI, UDITNAGAR	28 (40.58)	13 (18.84)	3 (4.35)	9' (13.04)	16'(23.19)	69 (100.00)
21.	ADIVASI PARA, MADHUSUDAN PALLI	23 (24.47)	27 (28.72)	23 (24.47)	14 (14.89)	7 (7.45)	94 (100.00)
22.	'C' BLOCK BASTI, SEC - 3	18 (28.12)	14 (21.88)	10 (15.63)	8 (12.50)	14 (21.87)	64 (100.00)
23.	NEPALI BASTI, BONDAMUNDA	16 (38.10)	17 (16.87)	6 (14.29)	4 (9.52)	9 (21.42)	42 (100.00)
24.	GIRIJA TOLI, SHAKTI NAGAR	15 (22.06)	11 (16.18)	12 (17.65)	7 (K10.29)	23 (33.82)	68 (100.00)
25.	TIMBER COLONY, BACK OF KONARK TALKIES	51 (72.88)	10 (914.29)	3 (94.29)	2 (2.88)	4 (5.70)	70 (100.00)
26.	DHOBILINE COLONY, SEC - 16	22 (45.83)	8 (16.87)	6 (12.50)	5 (10.42)	7 (14.58)	48 (100.00)
	TOTAL	616 (32.80)	317 (16.88)	29 (15.76)	284 (15.12)	365 (19.44)	1878 (100.00)

Source: Based on Test Result.